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Barak: Palestinian police deliberately shot at us

Two Palestinians killed, dozens wounded in Erez checkpoint riots; border policeman critically injured

ALON PINKAS, BILL HUTMAN and news agencies

IDF chronology of events

● 01:00 - Palestinian laborers, some not carrying Israeli work permits, begin to congregate near the Erez checkpoint, after Palestinian police fail to stop them at the four Palestinian checkpoints south of Erez.

● 02:30 - More Palestinian laborers, who show up daily at the checkpoint at this hour, advance toward the checkpoint and begin to hurl stones at soldiers and border policemen.

● 03:00 - Soldiers and border policemen begin pushing the Palestinians back toward the Palestinian policemen. Several thousand laborers are now caught between the two forces.

● 03:30 - A group of Hamas and Rejectionist Front activists shows up and begins inciting the crowd of laborers. They retrieve stockpiled firebombs and stones.

● 04:00 - Mass riots erupt. Palestinian policemen, apparently unable to discern what is happening, start shooting indiscriminately.

● 05:00 - Thousand of Palestinians, now backed by youth apparently brought there by Hamas activists who orchestrated the event, begin large-scale rioting reminiscent of the early days of the intifada (1988-89).

● 06:00 to 11:00 - Rioting and shooting near the Erez checkpoint and the adjoining gas station. Fire breaks out in adjacent bus parking lot, threatening to explode large fuel tank. Palestinian police shoot at rioters and at IDF soldiers. Soldiers return fire until ordered to halt by OC Southern Command Maj.-Gen. Matan Vilnay.

● 11:30 - IDF reports riots finally subdued. Shortly afterward fire is extinguished at bus parking lot, after 152 new buses totally destroyed.

Alon Pinkas

TWO Palestinians were killed, 75 wounded, and 18 IDF soldiers and border policemen were wounded, one critically, in a large-scale riot that erupted early yesterday morning as thousands of Palestinian laborers broke through Palestinian Police checkpoints and stampeded towards the Erez checkpoint.

According to preliminary IDF reports, the rioting was orchestrated and encouraged by Hamas activists.

Border Police Sgt.-Maj. Jacques Attias, 24, from Rechasim, was listed in critical condition at Ashkelon's Barzilai Hospital. The commander of the Gaza Strip northern brigade, Col. Shaul, was among the wounded.

Palestinian policemen deliberately shot Israeli border policemen, Chief of General Staff Lt.-Gen. Ehud Barak charged yesterday. The Palestinian Police failed to coordinate passage through checkpoints with the IDF, even after Israel warned that riots were likely to occur, Barak said.

The chief of staff announced that the checkpoint would remain closed until further notice. The right to work in Israel will be granted only to permit holders and those who refrain in future from participating in mass riots such as yesterday's, he said.

"There can be no employment linked to the kind of vandalism and endangering of human life of the kind

- **Beilin rejects Arafat's call for observers**
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we witnessed this [Sunday] morning," said Barak.

Rioting began as early as 1 a.m. yesterday, when hundreds of Palestinians not holding valid work permits joined those who had them and stormed through the four checkpoints manned by the Palestinian Police.

They were subsequently caught for more than 10 hours between Palestinian policemen vainly chasing them and IDF soldiers and border policemen ineffectively trying to stem the tide.

By 2 a.m. hundreds of Palestinians had gathered near the gas station at the Erez checkpoint, where they set fire to 152 parked Egged buses, looted the Egged bus depot, and set fire to the gas station and a cement factory. The rioters also threw stones and firebombs at the soldiers. The small contingent of soldiers and border policemen, unable to stop them, retreated.

Palestinian policemen then arrived and began shooting indiscriminately. The soldiers returned fire and a shoot-out ensued, lasting well into mid-morning.

The army claimed that an arsenal of firebombs, rags, and stones was stashed near the checkpoint in advance by Hamas or other anti-PLO organizations, which capitalized on the distress of the jobless Palestinians and the limited number of permits granted by Israel.

"There were indications a riot was

in the making. Palestinian policemen could not hold back the crowd," Deputy Defense Minister Mordchai Gur said on ITN's *Mabat* news last evening. "We have pleaded with the Palestinians to expedite procedures regulating the masses of laborers passing through the checkpoints," he said.

Only a handful of Palestinian Police officers were on duty at the Palestinian checkpoints before dawn, as thousands of Palestinian workers trying to get to Israel reached those checkpoints, which lead to the Erez checkpoint.

One Palestinian source said only 25 Palestinian Police officers were assigned to check the over 20,000 Palestinians on their way to work in Israel.

Similarly, the IDF was caught unprepared at the Erez checkpoint. A senior army source said eight Border Police companies had to be called in to beef up the skeleton force on duty once the unrest started.

By 5 a.m., army and police reinforcements had been rushed in to the area in an attempt to restore order. Flames from the buses and gas station could be seen billowing into the sky from nearly 20 kilometers away.

"The smoke was seen as far away as Kibbutz Yad Mordechai," said a border policeman who was lightly wounded.

Palestinian policemen futilely tried to calm the mob. Palestinian sources said they only opened fire on the soldiers after they were shot at by the soldiers themselves.

"A Palestinian policeman took cover behind the gas station and shot at our forces," said Avi Farhan, an Israeli who was trapped in the shooting.

"The Israelis were the ones who started the shooting, so we had to defend ourselves and we fired back at them," said Lt. Amar Fayad, a Palestinian policeman who participated in the shoot-out.

Palestinian sources said the unrest first broke out when several dozen Palestinian workers without permits Israel tried to enter the country illegally through the village of Beit Khannu, adjacent to Erez. Soldiers halted them and clashes broke out between the two sides, the sources said.

The unrest quickly spread to the checkpoint itself, after about 10,000 Palestinian workers with permits began throwing stones at soldiers in anger over the long delays at the crossing.

At the Palestinian checkpoints to the south - which were to prevent workers without permits from advancing - the police officers were quickly overwhelmed by the crowds. "The [Palestinian] policemen tried to block the road, but they couldn't control all the people rushing to get to Erez," said Yusuf Ahmad, 28, a local journalist. The Palestinian policemen detained several workers.

Some 90 Palestinians, including 15 Palestinian policemen, were wounded, Palestinian sources said. Seven Palestinians with serious wounds were taken to Barzilai Hospital in Ashkelon, the sources said.

Shot dead were Riyad Yassin, 27, from Khan Yunis, and Yasser Sultan, 25, from Jabalya. Palestinian sources said they were killed by army gunfire.

Last night, PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat visited Gaza's Shifa Hospital to speak to the wounded. Dr. Mohammed Attal said all the wounds were caused by rubber bullets, tear gas, and M-16 rifle bullets - weapons used by the army.

"We got no one wounded by AK-47 automatic rifles," he said, referring to the weapons carried by the Palestinian Police.

The IDF Spokesman said in a statement that, "During attempts to quell the disturbances, Palestinian policemen opened fire into the crowd. Later, IDF soldiers were forced to use various methods to defend them-

(Continued on Page 2)



Palestinian policemen shoot at IDF troops through a fence at the Erez checkpoint. Smoke billows from over 150 burning buses in a depot opposite an abandoned IDF watchtower. (Reuters)

Israel, Jordan hold historic talks today in tent 15 kilometers north of Eilat

Christopher to meet Rabin before going to Damascus

DAVID MAKOVSKY

THE first-ever Israel-Jordan talks to be held publicly in the region will begin this morning in a tent at Ein Avrona, some 15 kilometers north of Eilat.

The negotiations will begin just as Secretary of State Warren Christopher holds talks this afternoon with Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin. Christopher, scheduled to arrive here early this morning, heads for Damascus tomorrow morning. He is expected to make two trips there this week in a bid to revive the stalled Israeli-Syrian talks.

The Israel-Jordan talks, dealing with bilateral disputes, will continue at least through tomorrow. Foreign Minister Shimon Peres, Jordanian Foreign Minister Abdul-Salam Majali, and Christopher will meet on Jordanian soil at the Dead Sea Spa Hotel Wednesday to discuss trilateral economic cooperation. Three-sided talks on economic cooperation will continue at a lower level on Thursday, and officials say bilateral talks will also move to Jordanian soil.

Jordanian, Israeli, and US officials will have a broad economic agenda when they meet Wednesday, informed sources say, and there will be various working groups meeting on infrastructure alone.

The US Army Corps of Engineers will discuss paving a road between Jordan and Israel via Eilat. Other issues of cooperation to be discussed are establishing third-country tourism ties, connecting electricity grids, and perhaps considering a transnational oil and gas pipeline. They will also dis-

cuss industrial and agricultural ties.

Apart from infrastructure, there will be a committee on economic ties with at least three subcommittees: trade, finance, and banking. Another committee will be established to discuss civil aviation.

In talks in Ein Avrona today, officials say there will be at least three clusters of issues. The IDF is most involved with those issues relating to border demarcation, security, and refugees. Environmental issues and water - among the toughest issues - will also be discussed. Jordanian officials charge that Israel has been diverting water from the Yarmouk River for decades, in contravention of a US-brokered accord in the mid-50's.

Though this week's talks are the first public ones in the region, the two sides have held peace talks in Washington since 1991, and King Hussein has admitted to secretly meeting every Israeli premier, with the exception of Menachem Begin. Hussein has hosted Israelis in Jordan, quietly visited Israel, and met Israeli leaders in Europe.

Officials insist that there is no plan for Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin and King Hussein to sign anything at their White House summit next Monday. "There are no plans to announce ending the state of war or anything like this at the White House," an official said. Instead, a joint communique is expected to be issued at the end of the day.

While plans are still in flux for next week's summit, officials say there is no plan for a major ceremony on the White House lawn, as there was when Rabin and PLO chairman Yasser Arafat shook hands last September.

"As it stands now, the only joint appearance we are aware of is a joint press conference between the prime minister and the king at the White House," a Foreign Ministry official said.

Israeli officials are still unsure why the king changed his mind last week and decided to move up his summit with Rabin, instead of waiting for the conclusion of the Israel-Jordan negotiations.

The king has said publicly that the US linked all debt relief and other forms of assistance to such a summit. Therefore, the prevailing view in Jerusalem is that Hussein found little to be gained in delaying the meeting, preferring to reap the benefits of US assistance soon.

Meanwhile, officials denied that Peres's statement implying Syrian sovereignty on the Golan Heights last Thursday was needed by Hussein to obtain political support from Damascus for a summit with Israel.

Officials would only say, "such a theory attributes too much sophistication to diplomacy. The only linkage of Peres's statement was the timing of Christopher's trip. We did want to signal Syria that as much as we are concentrated on Jordan, we have not forgotten Damascus."

Water resources on agenda, Page 3

Concern over Moslem attacks on Christians in Old City

BILL HUTMAN

RECENT attacks by Moslems on Christian targets in Jerusalem's Old City have sparked the concern of government officials.

"Moslems are increasing their attacks on Christians in Jerusalem in an effort to show their dominance in the city," Uri Mor, the Religious Affairs Ministry adviser on Christian affairs, told *The Jerusalem Post* yesterday. "He said Hamas leaders had verbally threatened Christian leaders at least twice in the past six months."

"We took upon the situation that has developed with much concern," Mor said.

According to Mor, the matter is to

be raised today at the weekly cabinet meeting.

Over the weekend, a gang of Moslem youths ransacked a pool hall near the Church of the Holy Sepulchre, which is frequented by Christian youths. Four of the Christians were stabbed and lightly wounded; one of them required hospitalization.

Witnesses said about fifty Moslem youths marched through the Christian Quarter to the pool hall Saturday afternoon, chanting anti-Christian slogans. They attacked the Christians

inside, and broke chairs, tables, and other objects.

Mor said the matter was brought to the attention of Police Inspector-General Assaf Hefetz, who ordered the investigation into the attack be made a top priority.

Old City police chief Dep. Cmdr. David Givati, confirmed that there have been a number of attacks by Moslems on Christian targets recently. He could not, however, say whether this represented a substantial increase from the past.

Arab residents of the Old City often do not report crimes to police, Givati noted. Mor said that according to reports he has received, Saturday's attack was the most severe of a string of such attacks in recent months.

Mor maintained that the attacks were politically motivated. Police, however, said that often social and religious issues were at issue - such as Christians serving liquor, which is forbidden by Islam.

Police sources, meanwhile, said that police protection has been beefed up at Christian holy sites, particularly during holidays, to prevent attacks by Moslem extremists.

Brazil wins World Cup in penalty shoot-out

Post Sports Staff and agencies

BRAZIL won its fourth World Cup trophy last night, beating Italy 3-2 in a penalty shoot-out before some 94,000 fans at Pasadena's Rose Bowl.

With the Brazilians up 3-2, Italy's Roberto Baggio missed a shot which gave Brazil its first World Cup crown since 1970 - when they also beat Italy.

For Italy, Demetrio Albertini and Alberigo Evani scored, but captain Francesco Barresi and Daniele Massaro missed the shots which would have given Italy its fourth title.

For the victorious Brazilians, Romario, Branco and Dunga did the honors after 120 minutes of scoreless soccer.

The match was only the fourth World Cup final to go into extra time, joining 1934, 1966 and 1978.

The first extra period created more chances than the entire first 90 minutes.

Brazil was the first to get a chance in the 94th minute.

Cafu served a cross from the right side that Bebeto made a soft touch on inside the goal box at the far post.

The ball trickled back across the goal, where Pagliuca scrambled back to knock away as Romario crashed over him coming onto the play. Roberto Baggio came the closest

on any of his chances in the 97th minute, blasting a volley from 27 meters that Taffarel had to tip over the bar.

Zinho kept the pressure on for Brazil, driving on the left side before getting off a hard shot from eight meters that Pagliuca had to punch away.

Italy made its second substitution of the game, sending in Evani for Dino Baggio in the 95th.

With fans whistling in derision, Brazil and Italy ended the first extra time still tied 0-0. Neither side could get through the ferocious defenses of the pair of three-time champions put up.

In regulation time, Brazil took more shots at goal, but Italy's 'keeper Gianluca Pagliuca had the game of

his life with stunning saves.

The Italians had their most nervous moment in the 76th minute, when Mauro Silva hit a 30-meter shot that appeared harmless at first. But Pagliuca couldn't make a clean grab of the ball, which popped out of the Italian 'keeper's arms, bounced on the ground and hit the post before Pagliuca was able to control it.

Chances were at a premium through the first 25 minutes of the second half, with Italy's best opportunity coming on a Donadoni blast from the edge of the penalty area, that Taffarel had to drop to his knees to stop at the left post.

Brazil's best chance came again from Bebeto and Romario, Bebeto serving his teammate into the penalty area only a half minute after Donadoni's shot.

50 Rwandan refugees killed in stampede

GOMA, Zaire (Reuters) - Mortar bombs fell in Zaire during fighting between Rwandan rebels and retreating government troops yesterday, killing about 35 refugees and civilians. Some 50 refugees also died in a stampede, witnesses said.

A French photographer, Charles Caratini of Sygma, said a vast throng of refugees stampeded at the border crossing just inside Zaire, where rebel forces attacked Gisenyi, where the remnants of the Hutu government and its army had retreated.

Caratini said he saw 40 to 50 bodies in the dust, many of them children. One child was screaming as people tore him away from the body of his mother.

Other reporters saw the bodies of four more refugees, including a boy, who had been killed right on the frontier.

A mortar bomb landed about 100 meters inside Zaire, killing 20 to 25 refugees, another French photographer said.

Earlier story, Page 4.

Stomach Upset? Heartburn? Diarrhea? Nausea?



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Barak blames riot on Palestinian Police

ALON PINKAS

THE Palestinian Police mishandled the events at the Erez checkpoint by failing to properly regulate the passage of Palestinian laborers who wanted to enter Israel, Chief of General Staff Lt.-Gen. Ehud Barak said yesterday.

Barak, who arrived at the Erez checkpoint when riots were still in progress, said that had it not been for "unmost restraint" by IDF soldiers and border policemen, "the toll in blood on both sides could have been higher."

Barak was especially furious about what seemed to be deliberate shooting by Palestinian policemen at soldiers, resulting in the wounding of three of them. Overall, 18 border policemen and soldiers and two civilians were wounded after a shoot-out in the Paz gas station at the checkpoint.

"We expect an investigation and indictments against those Palestinian policemen responsible for the shooting of the soldiers and border policemen," Barak said.

A preliminary army investigation indicated that the Palestinian policemen shot the Israelis when the policemen panicked, thinking that the Israelis shot first. There are other eyewitness reports from soldiers claiming that several Palestinian policemen assisted the rioting crowds.

"They [the policemen] stood there and did nothing. It was scary. Thousands just started running at us, buses were set ablaze and stones were thrown everywhere," said Amnon Ben-David, a soldier slightly wounded by a stone.

Barak added that the Palestinians breached agreements by failing to contain Palestinian laborers at the checkpoints located inside the Gaza Strip, before the Erez checkpoint.



Hospital workers carry a Palestinian wounded in the riot to Gaza City's Shifa Hospital yesterday.

That failure, he said, allowed hundreds of Palestinians without work permits to arrive at the checkpoints. When they could no longer be restrained, thousands began to advance towards the Israeli side, and when pushed back, the riots erupted.

Barak said explicitly that the incident could have been prevented had the Palestinian Police shown up for a

coordination meeting set up for early yesterday morning to discuss last week's "mini-riot" at the checkpoint and ways to prevent its recurrence.

After that incident and the consequent closure of the Gaza Strip, the commander of the Erez checkpoint, Border Police Capt. Ze'ev Goldwasser, warned of possible large-scale riots if measures were not taken

immediately.

Barak stressed that the Palestinians had established the facilities to deal with the crowds, but insisted that ineptness was the reason for their failure.

The army expects to complete the construction of a fence surrounding the entire Gaza Strip next year, but sources say that immediate action

will be taken to augment the Erez checkpoint and improve coordination with the Palestinians.

"First and foremost we need to improve the quality of coordination. To be fair, the Palestinian police cannot be held responsible for its lack of experience. Luckily, mass carnage was prevented," said a source in the southern command.

Elpeleg, a researcher in Palestinian nationalism at Tel Aviv University's Dayan Institute for Middle East and African Studies, served as military governor in Gaza in 1956-1957, and again in 1967.

What caused yesterday's riot at the Erez checkpoint?

It's the coming together of a number of factors: the economic problems, the inefficiency of the Palestinian police, incitement from the Palestinian opposition. On Sunday morning you have a lot more people trying to get through the Erez checkpoint, a lot of Palestinians who came home for the weekend. It's a small area, with thousands of people trying to get through. There is a lot of tension there, a lot of hatred. It doesn't take much for it to explode.

Were the riots intended to send Yasser Arafat any kind of message?

The opposition wants to show him that they are very much a factor, and that without them he will not be able to control the situation. They want to show that they can take advantage of

any situation to cause an explosion. Is Arafat able to handle the situation?

Toward the rest of the world he will blame Israel, but toward his own people he will show that he can deal with it.

The radio reported that there were only 18 Palestinian policemen at the scene. Why so few?

In every Arab country this would have been enough to take care of a large crowd. But here you need a battalion. The people have gotten used to a more liberal treatment from people in uniform.

What should Israel do now?

Perhaps they should give the police more time to organize. The number of permits granted to Palestinians wanting to work in Israel was increased over the weekend, and the Palestinian police has to deal with them. Instead of having them deal with an increase we should start by giving them 500 people to deal with. We should load them up with more than they can handle.

Herb Kelson

Palestinians must act to protect job access, warns economic expert

JOSE ROSENFELD

EVEN as the dust settles at the Erez checkpoint at the entrance to the Gaza Strip, the scene of violent riots yesterday, the Palestinian authorities must act quickly to preserve this gateway to precious jobs in Israel, an economic expert said yesterday.

"The Palestinians will have to get control over the situation since work in Israel is a vital interest for them. Certainly in the short term they have no alternative to work in Israel," said Economic Model's director Eli Sagi.

Sagi said the Palestinian leadership recognizes this fact.

"You could see last week [when Gaza was closed off] with what speed they set up a checkpoint to enable the reopening of the Israeli checkpoint within 24 hours," he said.

Even at the height of the intifada, Gazans never boycotted work in Israel, said Sagi. They may have boycotted Israeli products, but never refused work.

Gazans' per capita income of about \$1,000 a year, although high compared to the countries surrounding Israel, does not leave them with a lot of slack.

"If you cut out from this, then the situation becomes unreasonable," said Sagi. "The NIS 50 [daily] the worker brings back to Gaza from Israel is vital so that he can feed his family."

Yesterday's riots seem to go against the Gaza workers' vital economic interest and apparently stemmed from a situation where thousands of nervous and hungry workers waiting for hours to get to work in Israel suddenly lost control.

An-Najah University economics Prof. Hisham Hawatani attributed yesterday's events to the denigrating behavior of soldiers and other officials that deal with the Palestinian population.

"It is surprising that it took so long to happen," he said.

In addition, new procedures keeping being implemented, confusing the workers, said Hawatani. If one takes into account that workers who previously waited from only a few minutes to half an hour to get through the checkpoint, are now waiting over three hours, one can understand the explosive situation, he said.

Beilin rejects Arafat's appeal for observers

DAVID MAKOVSKY and news agencies

DEPUTY Foreign Minister Yossi Beilin yesterday rejected PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat's appeal for the dispatch of international observers in the self-rule areas, saying it is time the PLO leader realized that Israel and the Palestinians must work out their own problems without outside interference.

Arafat, who visited Palestinians shot during yesterday's riots at the Erez checkpoint, later convened his leading advisers and protested to the US and the UN, saying Israel had violated the peace agreement by shooting at Palestinians. He called for immediate deployment of international observers in the autonomous areas.

What happened today was a very grave action, fighting the night, property, and hunger of the people with bullets," Arafat told reporters. "It cannot be accepted."

Saeed Erekat, a member of the Palestinian Authority, said he made the

appeal for observers to US and European countries at Arafat's request.

"Arafat asked me to call the American and European foreign ministers and we conveyed to them Arafat's condemnation of the Israeli violations of the agreement by randomly opening fire at Palestinian workers," Erekat said in Jericho.

Many government officials privately attributed the rioting to the widespread unemployment in Gaza, saying the disturbances were not political. Beilin, however, did not rule out the possibility that Hamas activists might have sought to use violence as a way of blocking progress with Jordan.

Top PLO official Nabil Shaath said the "explosion" was "the tragic results of... the frustration, the lines of waiting, the way these workers are treated every day."

"Today's battle was the battle for a

loaf of bread. It was not premeditated by us or by the Israelis," said Feh Abu Medeen, the justice minister in Yasser Arafat's autonomy government.

Beilin said he hopes the closing of the Erez checkpoint would allow ways to be found to prevent the recurrence of yesterday's massive rioting.

"Events at the Erez checkpoint prove that the atmosphere can still be explosive. Both sides have a lot of work to do against those who want to hurt the peace process," Beilin said.

When asked about Arafat's suggestion of observers, Beilin said: "We don't have to agree to this. We have seen that when there were observers in Hebron, this did not have a lot of value, nor to the Palestinians. We must work out our own problems between us. It is time that Arafat understands this."

"Constantly appealing to the international

community will not help him or us. I think we and they have enough ability to make sure such events do not recur."

Beilin termed yesterday's Gaza incident "tragic," contrasting it with the overall success of the Gaza-Jericho agreement, which he said is "above and beyond expectations."

At the same time, he called for closer attention to the functioning of the Palestinian Police during a riot.

Egypt expressed regret and alarm yesterday over the deaths in the checkpoint incident. Egyptian Foreign Minister Amr Moussa stressed the "importance of cooperation between the Israeli government and the Palestinian Authority."

He called on Israel to end all provocative acts and enable Palestinians in Gaza, Jericho, and the territories "to do their work and live their life safely."

Voice of Palestine: Erez clash 'a massacre'

LIAT COLLINS and DAN IZENBERG

THE Voice of Palestine radio station, broadcasting from Jericho, repeatedly called yesterday's events "a massacre," using the same language and terms as those used by Arab stations after the Machpelah Cave incident.

According to Mickey Gordis, who monitored the station for Israel Radio, the new station early yesterday broadcast reports that the number of Palestinian dead had reached 11 and said soldiers had shot at ambulances evacuating the wounded. It later reduced the number of dead to two.

It also broadcast calls by rejectionist groups, including Hamas, for a general strike in the territories for what it termed "the Israeli massacre."

The station described a 20-minute gunfight between the Palestinian police and IDF soldiers during which, the Voice of Palestine claimed, six Palestinian policemen were wounded.

Ahmed Jibril's station, which broadcasts on the same wavelength from Syria in an attempt to jam the PLO-backed programs, complained that the Voice of Palestine was preventing its group from "crying out about the massacre" by blocking Jibril's station from listeners in the territories.

The NRP also issued a statement charging that the Voice of Palestine radio station had incited Palestinian demonstrators during yesterday's bloody riots at the Erez checkpoint, and blamed the government for allegedly giving the Palestinian radio station one of its wavelengths to enable it to broadcast.

"The Voice of Palestine is inciting and fanning the flames," said NRP spokesman Yitzhak Ratz. "They are claiming that IDF soldiers opened fire and killed mercilessly, even though most of the casualties were caused by the Palestinian Police. They received the wavelength as a gift from the government and they use it against us," said Ratz.

Bus depot security officer: Rioters acted like 'Huns'

PALESTINIAN rioters totally burned 152 buses and stole office equipment worth hundreds of thousands of shekels yesterday when they swarmed over the Egged bus depot near the Erez checkpoint.

The rioters also commandeered and burned one of the fire engines that had come to try to extinguish the fires.

"What Gaza residents did today with the help of the Palestinian police reminds me of the Huns: robbery, looting, and destruction of all that was in their path," Yisrael Gonen, chief security officer of the depot, said last night. "It's all burned, there's nothing left." Gonen estimated the damage in the millions of dollars.

"They came into the depot, right in front of the Palestinian policemen, who I can now say for certain collaborated with them," he said. "They started shooting in all directions

while the Palestinian policemen just looked at them."

"I was in shock when I saw the Palestinian policemen shooting at us. IDF soldiers were forced to take cover; they had no choice," he said.

The firefighters' commander, Yisrael Lahu, told Israel Radio yesterday that as they were trying to fight the fire, "terrorists came and took control of the vehicle. The firemen fled for their lives, and [the terrorists] tried to make off with the fire engine."

"They got stuck in sand after trying to break through it, and then the vehicle on fire. The front of the vehicle was burned," he said.

"Afterwards, we took all the fire engines and returned to the Erez checkpoint, where we regrouped. Once we left, they apparently burned a whole additional line of buses. At the army's instructions, we went in with four engines and four teams, and managed to control the blaze." (Hina)

Hamas vows reprisals

HAMAS yesterday vowed reprisals against IDF soldiers, saying "blood can only be answered in blood." In a statement issued in Jordan, it called on Arab negotiators to pull out of peace negotiations with Israel.

Four other Palestinian groups condemned the deaths of Palestinians at yesterday's riots at the Erez checkpoint, and said armed struggle was "the only response."

Ahmad Jibril's Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine-General Command said in a statement that the "Zionist massacre... had proven anew that peace with this enemy was impossible."

"What kind of peace is it that permits Zionists to spill the blood of our people?" said the group, one of 10 radical Palestinian splinter groups vehemently opposed to the PLO's autonomy accord with Israel.

Three other Damascus-based groups also issued statements condemning what they called "massacres" of Palestinians.

Hamas said the violence was the "outcome of the peace accord" and appealed to all Arab parties involved in peace talks with Israel "to stop negotiations with the enemy and to condemn this atrocious massacre against unarmed Palestinians."

George Habash's Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine and the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine led by Nayef Hawatme joined the other two in pledging continued armed struggle.

Right and left attack government over Gaza

MICHAEL YUDELMAN

PRIME Minister Yitzhak Rabin's government was attacked from both the right and left over yesterday's disturbances at the Erez checkpoint, which caused a political uproar.

"The events at the Erez checkpoint and the Palestinian policemen shooting at IDF soldiers prove once again that the Rabin government is making a grave error when it believes Arafat's promises," Likud chairman MK Binyamin Netanyahu said. "The important lesson to learn from the PLO's failure in keeping the agreement and the security in Gaza is that Israel must keep exclusive responsibility for security and order in Judea and Samaria in the hands of the IDF."

Likud MK Ariel Sharon said the events "show once again that the Arafat agreement is the seed of the next war. The fact that a planned riot of such scope surprised the govern-

ment and caused the paralysis of IDF soldiers, indicates to what extent the government has succeeded in confusing Israel's citizens concerning who is a friend and who is a foe."

Molodet leader MK Rehavam Ze'evi said the events show the Palestinian Police is not to be trusted to act against Arab terrorism.

On the left of the political spectrum, dozens of Gush Shalom activists yesterday demonstrated outside the Defense Ministry in Tel Aviv, demanding to remove the closure from Gaza and enable its residents to work in Israel. The demonstrators waved placards reading: "Closure = Hunger = Explosion," and "Bread and Work for the Residents of Gaza Too."

Environment Minister Yossi Sarid, of Meretz, said that maximum self-

restraint is demanded now of every part of the political spectrum in order to calm things down. "I have more confidence in the people out there in the field—they are all responsible and reliable—than on the politicians," Sarid said. "Politicians from both sides must exercise self-restraint and not pour oil on the flames. We must not let political account-keeping inflame passions and incite hatred."

Labor Secretary-General Nissim Zivli said the Palestinian Police, headed by the Gaza autonomy authorities, must understand the responsibility they have and implement every clause in the Cairo agreements. Zivli expressed deep sorrow over the events and the casualties, adding that the desire to continue the political process makes it imperative for the Palestinians to see to it that only those with appropriate permits are allowed to cross into Israel.

Plenum to debate no-confidence motion on entrance to Gaza of Ma'alot terrorists

DAN IZENBERG

THE Knesset is due today to debate a no-confidence motion submitted by Tsomet and the NRP on last week's incident in which four Palestinians, including two planners of the 1974 Ma'alot massacre, snuck into the Gaza Strip, in violation of an Israeli veto.

Tsomet Party leader Raphael Eitan will address the plenum on behalf of the two parties.

The coalition's blocking majority has been bolstered by the addition of Yit'ud MKs Gonen Segov and Alex

Goldfarb, giving it a total of 63 MKs. Esther Salmovitz said she would vote with the opposition. Shas is expected to abstain.

The four Fatah activists include Jihad Amareon, Maruch Nowfel, Nihad Jayousi and Mustafa Litawi. Nowfel and Jayousi were involved in planning the Ma'alot attack, in which 21 pupils and a soldier were killed. The four left Gaza for Egypt after Israeli protests and sanctions.

The NRP issued a statement blasting the government for failing to ar-

rest the four, who entered last week in PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat's entourage. According to the Cairo Agreement, Israel is entitled to veto the entry of "undesirable figures" to the Palestinian self-governing area without explanation.

The NRP charged that "allowing the terrorists who tried to sneak in by deceit to leave was a mistake. The government deliberately missed an opportunity to put them on trial and convict them. It is betraying its human and moral obligation towards the victims of terrorism and its obligations to law and justice."

RIOTS

(Continued from Page 1)

seives. Two border policemen, one soldier and a civilian were wounded by bullets, and dozens of border policemen and soldiers were wounded by rocks. One border policeman was

seriously wounded.

The much-talked-about Gaza economic pressure cooker finally blew up, said a senior army source yesterday.

"This particular incident could and should have been prevented, but in general, the explosion was predictable. They are in deep economic distress and poverty begins to exact a toll, a point at which Hamas enters the equation," said the source.

The unrest spilled over to other areas. In Gaza City, an angry crowd surrounded Shifa Hospital, shouting "revenge, revenge" as the wounded from the Erez clash were brought in. Hamas spokesmen addressed them from nearby mosque loudspeakers, vowing reprisals against Israel.

Amir Rozenblit contributed to this report.

SOCIAL & PERSONAL

Prof. M.N. Yousef Aboul Enein, president of Egypt's National Research Center, and his party were last night the dinner guests of the president of the Weizmann Institute of Science, Prof. Haim Harari. Today, Prof. Enein will meet with a number of institute scientists as well as with Dr. Khaled el-Shami, an Egyptian physician now studying for his PhD at the institute.

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Doron Rand
and the Staff of Golan Heights Winery

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ABIE ABEL
(Cape Town)
Deeply mourned by:
Wife: **Saidée**
Children: **Colin and Diane, Rael and Marianne**
Nesta and Arthur Cohen
and their families
Grandchildren and Great-grandchild

Erez riots spark other flashpoints - Jericho road closed to Israelis

BILL HUTMAN and Ilim

THE IDF last night closed the road through Jericho to Israeli vehicles for security reasons, apparently out of concern at possible further repercussions from the Gaza riots.

Rioting broke out yesterday in Hebron, Ramallah, and Nablus after news of the Erez checkpoint riots reached local residents. Minor injuries were reported.

Soldiers shot and lightly wounded an Arab man driving a suspicious-looking car, when he refused to stop for identification yesterday morning near Yafit, south of Hebron. He was treated on the spot by an army doctor and taken to a nearby hospital.

There were two attempted attacks near Khan Yunis in the Gaza Strip yesterday. At about 3:30 p.m., terrorists twice fired at IDF vehicles traveling on the road from Gush Katif to IDF roadblocks. No one was hurt in either incident. The soldiers filed a report with Palestinian policemen who arrived at the scene.

Autonomy talks continue in Cairo

CAIRO (Reuters) - Israeli and Palestinian negotiators return today for talks on limited autonomy for parts of the territories still under Israeli rule.

The PLO is also expecting Israel to produce a list of hundreds of prisoners it wants Israel to release.

PLO and Israeli officials in Cairo said that as far as they knew the talks would continue despite the riots at the Erez checkpoint.

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US: Assad 'not happy but accepts' Hussein-Rabin meeting

HILLEL KUTTLER and news agencies

THE US believes that a breakthrough in Syrian-Israeli talks will occur this year, a senior administration official said yesterday.

"But it is unsure right now how the upcoming summit between Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin and Jordan's King Hussein will affect Syrian President Hafez Assad's readiness to deal."

After learning Friday of the July 25 summit, Assad told President Clinton that "he was not happy about it, but that he accepted it," the official said.

In the two days since, "the Syrian press has been silent," and uncrackling of the news, which Washington sees as a good sign, a second official said.

Assad also said he "appreciated" Clinton's telephone call just before making the announcement at the White House, the official added.

The administration will be better able to gauge Assad's attitude toward the latest Israeli-Jordanian developments when Secretary of State Warren Christopher visits Damascus tomorrow, he said.

Christopher arrives in Jerusalem this morning for a new round of talks with Israel and Syria, aimed at inducing a breakthrough in their negotiations.

Those talks remain a high US priority and have not been supplanted by

Friday's announcement of the Hussein-Rabin White House meeting, the official stated.

"That's where we have continued to put in a great deal of effort," he said of the Israeli-Syrian talks.

Meanwhile, Syria said yesterday that progress in the peace talks is impossible if Israel does not announce its readiness to withdraw fully from the Golan Heights and South Lebanon.

The government daily *Tishreen* welcomed Christopher's peace mission to the region, and urged him to direct his efforts to Israel to force it to accept withdrawal.

"Syria is keen to return the whole occupied Golan and to see full Israeli withdrawal from South Lebanon... Without this withdrawal it is impossible to achieve any success in the peace process or to tackle any issues related to the peace arrangements," *Tishreen* said.

Christopher's five-day visit will include one or two shuttle trips between Jerusalem and Damascus. He will

also participate in Wednesday's meeting in the Arava with Foreign Minister Shimon Peres and Jordanian Prime Minister Abdel Salam Majali.

Speaking of the Israeli-Syrian track, special US Middle East coordinator Dennis Ross told a gathering of the Ramallah Federation here Saturday night that "we are in the beginning stages of what is truly a negotiating process. I underscore the word 'beginning' because there will be tough negotiations, because the gaps that separate the parties at this point are what I would describe as both psychological and substantive."

"But the fact is it is a negotiating

process and we have seen a serious commitment on each side to stand by the process in seeking to reach an agreement. I don't know yet how quickly things can move; I do know we are going out there in an effort to do all we can to again try to engage in all the ideas that they themselves put on the table."

Christopher will return to Washington at the end of the week to prepare for the Rabin-Clinton-Hussein meeting. But he has not yet decided whether to then continue on with his original itinerary and attend the Bangkok conference of the Association of South East Asian Nations.

Joint water projects on agenda at Arava parley

LIAT COLLINS and Tim

ISRAEL and Jordan will discuss establishing joint water projects at today's meeting in Ein Avrona, according to Water Commissioner Gideon Tsur. Meetings between the two countries on hydrological issues have been going on for 10 years, Tsur told journalists at a press conference.

The focus of the meeting will be on ways of producing more water. Both countries utilize all the water they have and Jordan even uses more than it has, resulting in overpumping, he said. Joint efforts could be at the technical level, including locating new water sources and establishing a joint committee to measure water flow, he said. Joint construction of water reservoirs along the Jordan River or facilities to improve water quality is also possible.

Tsur suggested developing a canal and reservoirs to catch winter rain water runoff. He said, however, that international funding would be necessary to meet the cost of such a project — estimated at more than \$3.5 billion.

Tsur said that an agreement was reached in Washington some three weeks ago on "fair distribution of water and joint management." This would express itself in constructing a joint data bank and possibly even running a joint water commission for both countries. "The main problem is water rights, as opposed to water distribution, and that's a very sensitive issue," he said.

The two countries have been holding "monthly, pleasant meetings" for 10 years, Tsur said. In 1990-1991, Israel and Jordan used 1.5 billion cubic meters of water; Jordan using 400 million cum. and Israel, 1.1 billion cum. In rainy years, Israel has given Jordan more water, he added. Every year, some 120 million cum. of flood water are lost, he estimated.

He said it is difficult to state what Israel's red lines are on water, because they involve economic premises, such as the cost of desalination.

He compared water to security issues, saying each side has to be sure the other would abide by agreements reached. For example, there must be monitoring to ensure neither side overpumps.

It is impossible to ignore the role of Syria as another consumer of the upper Yarmuk River, he said.

IDF, SLA posts draw fire in security zone

ALON PINKAS

IDF and SLA posts in the western sector of the security zone in south Lebanon were attacked with Sagger missiles and mortar fire late Saturday night and early yesterday morning.

The intermittent attack, which lasted for several hours, originated from the village of Barashit, southeast of Tyre. Katyusha rockets also hit SLA posts in the area. The IDF said it returned the fire.

Army sources in the northern command said yesterday that the attack was expected, as are more attacks in the next few days.

"With the meeting between Rabin and King Hussein approaching, Hizbullah and rejectionist Palestinian organizations are bound to try and heat up the border. It is not out of the question that Syria also has a vested interest in reminding Israel, Jordan and the US that it should not be ignored," said one military source.

Russians welcome progress

AMMAN (AP) — A Russian envoy said yesterday that Moscow welcomed the progress Jordan and Israel have made in their peace talks and urged that similar advances be made in the Syrian and Lebanese negotiations with Israel.

Viktor Posvalyuk, head of the Russian Foreign Ministry's Middle East and Africa department and a personal envoy of President Boris Yeltsin, was speaking to reporters after talks with Prime Minister Abdul Salam Majali.

Posvalyuk said "Russia believes

these are great developments and should coincide with progress in the Syrian and Lebanese tracks" of peace talks with Israel.

"We are comfortable with these achievements," added Posvalyuk, whose country is a co-sponsor of the peace process along with the US.

Posvalyuk arrived from Syria, where he held talks with Foreign Minister Farouk Sharaa in what diplomats described as an effort to persuade Syria and Lebanon to end their boycott of the multilateral track of the Mideast peace talks.

Amman, Cairo to be offered part in reconstruction of Exodus journey

ISRAEL, Jordan, and Egypt may begin retracing the route of the Exodus from Egypt for tourists if a planned "Negev Safari" project is approved.

The project is one of the ideas to be presented by members of the Israeli delegation to the economic talks with Jordan today, Yehiel Admoni, general manager of the Genesis Fund, said. The project is to be approved during a tour of the Negev, Ramon, and the Judean Desert to Eilat.

The project calls for the building of overnight accommodations at stops along the routes in all three countries.

It would include three routes which would pass through all three countries. One would trace the Exodus route from Egypt, the second would trace the Spice Route from Petra via the Jordanian Desert to Egypt, and the third would trace the route from Jerusalem via the Judean Desert to Eilat.

The project calls for the building of overnight accommodations at stops along the routes in all three countries.

Ein Evrona meeting to be broadcast live

LIAT COLLINS

continues as planned. The Channel 2 team — Mikki Heimovitch, Aharon Barnea and Emmanuel Rozen — will cross the border for Wednesday's meeting between the Israeli, US and Jordanian foreign ministers on the Jordanian side of the Dead Sea.

ITV's Channel 1 and Israel Radio crews will also report from Jordan in a special broadcast called: "The Jordanian Option," involving special news coverage and commentary.

Their coverage will be carried out with the cooperation of Jordan Television, which will make its own mobile unit available to the Israeli crews.

Army Radio is also sending two reporters to Ein Evrona but it is not clear whether they will be allowed to cross into Jordan. Meanwhile, hundreds of foreign journalists are also pouring into the area.



Jerusalem district police chief Cmdr. Aryeh Amit talks with Temple Mount Faithful leader Gershon Salomon yesterday as police prevent the group from entering the Temple Mount. (Isaac Harari)

Police refuse to let Temple Mount Faithful onto mount

BILL HUTMAN

JERUSALEM police yesterday morning prevented members of the Temple Mount Faithful from entering the Temple Mount.

The police spokesman said Jerusalem Police Cmdr. Aryeh Amit made the decision at the last moment, after members of the group had started gathering near the site. He said police had received intelligence information that the visit would spark unrest, but

declined to elaborate.

Jerusalem police in recent days have acted to prevent right-wing groups from holding what it considers provocative demonstrations, sparking sharp criticism that police are impeding on citizens' freedoms.

The High Court of Justice on Thursday gave the go-ahead for the

Temple Mount Faithful, who advocate the reconstruction of the Temple, to enter the holy site on Tisha be'Av. But the court left open the possibility of the visit being canceled at the last minute by police for security reasons.

About two dozen members of the group, led by their leader, Gershon

Salomon, converged on the Western Wall Plaza at around 10 a.m. Dozens of police officers prevented them from approaching the Temple Mount.

Amit eventually allowed the group to approach the Mugrabi Gate, which opens onto the mount, but did not allow them to enter. Salomon gave a brief speech there, before the group dispersed without incident.

Journalists withdraw High Court petition after state backs down

REPORTERS who cover the territories yesterday withdrew their petition to the High Court of Justice against being barred from the scene of incidents by the IDF, after the State Attorney's Office told the court it would reverse its policy.

The state informed the court that, in the event of civilian disturbances and security activity in the territories, local military commanders would act to ensure access to journalists so long as there is no clear danger to human life.

A government attorney told the court the IDF recognizes the importance of the freedom of expression and journalistic coverage of the territories, and acts to uphold this principle as much as conditions allow. The IDF is preparing updated guidelines in view of the changing circumstances in Judea and Samaria, he said.

In his remarks to the court, the government representative made a distinction between disturbances of a civilian nature and security activity.

The journalists' petition arose after the IDF last week declared the area of Kiryat Arba where settlers had occupied vacant government housing to be a closed military area.

Poll: Rising support for limited Golan withdrawal

PUBLIC support for relinquishing the entire Golan Heights in exchange for peace does not exceed 5%, but support for a limited withdrawal from certain areas on the Golan stands at 45.5% — up from 36% in March 1993 — according to a survey conducted by the Begin-Sadat Center for Strategic Studies at Bar-Ilan University.

The survey, released yesterday, found there has been a slight increase in public support for the agreement with the PLO — from 36% in December to 39% today. About 25% are undecided whether to support the agreement.

The number of Israelis who oppose all or nearly all settlement in Judea, Samaria, and Gaza has increased from 26.2% last December to 33.8% last month. The number who support settlement anywhere dropped from about 31% to 25.2%.

The poll, conducted among a representative sample of 1,149 Jewish adults, also found that, despite announcements of progress in the peace talks, more than 50% of Israelis do not expect agreements with Syria or the Palestinians to solve the Arab-Israeli conflict.

"The withdrawal from Gaza has not significantly increased support for the Rabin government," the pollsters claim.

"The principal finding of the survey is that the dovish trend that has existed for several years continues among Israeli public opinion," said Prof. Efraim Inbar, director of the center. (Tim)

Postal Service marks talks with special cancellation

JUDY SIEGEL

A special postal cancellation marking the peace talks between Israel and Jordan will be available today from 8 a.m. to 12:30 p.m. and from 4 to 6:30 p.m. at the Eilat post office.

In addition, collectors may buy the specially canceled envelopes at the Philatelic Service, 12 Sderot Yerushalayim in Jaffa.

The Israeli negotiators will present their Jordanian counterparts with canceled envelopes as a gift.

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BY BILL WATTERSON



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July 26 - 27 Hotel Ramada Renaissance, Jerusalem

PROGRAM

Colloquium Chairman: Rabbi Bernard Rosensweig Colloquium Co-Chairman: Rabbi Solomon Sharfman

Tuesday, July 26 9:30 a.m. - 1:00 p.m. The Status of Jerusalem - Legal, Legislative and Halachic Aspects

Participants: Rabbi Yisrael Meir Lau, Chief Rabbi of Israel Rabbi Bernard Rosensweig Prof. Shlomo Shalom Mr. Moshe Drori, Adv.

Wednesday, July 27 9:30 a.m. - 1:00 p.m. Preserving the Jewish Character of the State of Israel

Participants: Chief Rabbi Elyahu Bakshi-Doron, Fishon Lezion Rabbi Moshe Gorelik Rabbi Yehuda Pinsky Rabbi Shubert Spero

6:30 p.m. - Meeting with Ehud Olmert, Mayor of Jerusalem Tour of City Hall and Civic Center

Thursday, July 28 9:30 a.m. - 1:00 p.m. The Communication of Values Seminar at Heichal Shalom

Participants: Rabbi Yisrael Meir Lau, Chief Rabbi of Israel Chief Rabbi Elyahu Bakshi-Doron, Fishon Lezion Rabbi Simcha Hakohen Kook Prof. Reuven Schindler, Bar-Ilan University Prof. Stanley Schneider, Wurzburg School of Social Work Prof. Eliezer Jaffa, Hebrew University School of Social Work

In cooperation with the Chief Rabbinate, the Jewish Agency for Israel, and the Ministry of Religious Affairs.

A complete list of speakers will appear in The Jerusalem Post of Monday, July 25. RGA rabbis visiting Israel who wish to be officially registered are asked to call Tel. 02-251923, 02-240273, mornings.

For additional information, please call Colloquium Coordinator, Rabbi Nafthali Hollander, 02-251923.

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Bosnian Serb leaders urge rejection of peace plan

BELGRADE (AP) — Bosnian Serb leaders yesterday urged their parliament to reject an international peace plan and called on their people to prepare for all-out war.

Rejection by the parliament, which is scheduled to vote on the issue today, would almost certainly lead to intensified fighting and possibly to a withdrawal of UN peacekeepers.

Bosnian Serb Deputy Premier Vukobratovic said the plan, drafted by the U.S., Russia and West European countries, is "absolutely unacceptable for the Serbian people and should be rejected in its entirety," the Bosnian Serb news agency SRNA said.

"If the international community presses us into a corner and demands 'yes' or 'no' from us... then the reply of our deputies and our people will be 'no,'" SRNA quoted Bosnian Serb leader Radovan Karadzic as saying.

The comments suggested that nationalist deputies dominating the Bosnian Serb assembly were likely to reject the plan when it meets Monday, the eve of a deadline set by its authors. World leaders have urged acceptance, warning of a broader Balkan war if the Serbs say no.

Bosnia's Muslim President Alija

Izetbegovic has already said he will recommend his parliament accept the plan when it meets today. Bosnian Croats have also accepted, their news agency HABAENA reported.

The plan would give 51 percent of war-torn Bosnia to the recently founded Croat-Muslim federation and 49 percent to the Serbs.

But Serbs currently occupy some 70 percent of Bosnia and are loathe to give up land they have won in the 27-month war that has left 200,000 people dead or missing.

Izetbegovic, Croatian President Franjo Tudjman and Turkish President Suleyman Demirel, meeting on the island of Brioni off the Croatian coast, said if the Serbs reject the plan, the international community should allow the Bosnian Muslims and Croats to arm themselves.

The United States has led a drive to lift a UN arms embargo against the Bosnian government if the Serbs say no.

Karadzic told his people to brace for intensified fighting in the face of the plan's possible rejection.

"In this case, all people will have to be mobilized, including women," SRNA quoted him as saying.

Rwandan refugee crisis intensifies

GOMA, Zaire (Reuters) — Rebel forces drove tens of thousands of Rwandan refugees and the government's defeated army across the border into Zaire yesterday, creating a humanitarian catastrophe that has defied aid agencies.

The flood of terrified Rwandans turned into a torrent as panic spread around the Rwandan border town of Gisenyi, last refuge of the Hutu government which has largely vanished.

Reporters on the border heard mortar fire in the distance.

Government soldiers fleeing into Zaire with their weapons, including trucks towing anti-aircraft guns, said the rebel Rwanda Patriotic Front (RPF) was within 12 kilometers of Gisenyi.

A human wall of tens of thousands of people packed three main crossing points between Gisenyi and Goma just inside Zaire.

Zairean soldiers at the border looted money and belongings from the refugees and tried to disarm some of the soldiers.

In the Rwandan capital Kigali, United Nations officials said that up to two million Rwandans were on the move in southern Rwanda and a mass exodus there could dwarf the crisis in Goma if fighting did not stop.

Even as the refugee crisis mounted, Rwanda's shattered capital showed signs of returning to life as thousands of people who fled during weeks of civil war came home — some to watch the World Cup soccer final on television.

Behind the shattered windows of the Meridien Hotel, hundreds of Rwandans prepared to tune in to yesterday's match between Brazil and Italy half a world away in California.

Beer, which had soared to \$9 a bottle, was being sold for \$3 in a newly reopened bar.

Aid workers estimated that 20,000 civilians had returned in the past few days, bringing the population to about 55,000 — still far short of the pre-war figure of 350,000. Some shops have reopened and a bakery is selling bread imported from Uganda.



French President Francois Mitterrand (center) yesterday dedicates the monument to Jews rounded up by French police. (Reuters)

Mitterrand dedicates monument to Jews rounded up by French police in WW II

PARIS (AP) — Facing up to one of the most shameful moments of French history, President Francois Mitterrand dedicated a memorial yesterday to 16,000 Jews rounded up by French police in World War II and sent to Nazi death camps.

The president's presence at the commemoration of the notorious Vel d'Hiv roundup marks increased, though at times still reluctant, willingness by French officials to recognize the extent of the wartime Vichy regime's collaboration in the Holocaust.

The mood shift after years of ambiguity was further highlighted by simultaneous ceremonies in memory of seven Jewish hostages slain at Rilleux-la-Pape, in southern France, by Vichy militiaman Paul Touvier in 1944.

After decades on the run, Touvier, 78, this year became the first Frenchman convicted of crimes against humanity. He is serving a life sentence. Similar charges are pending against a high-ranking Vichy police official, Maurice Papon, for deporting hundreds of Jews from the Bordeaux area. He could be tried by year-end.

The Vel d'Hiv roundup was the largest single

roundup of Jews in France. It exceeded the expectations of the Nazi occupiers, whom the Vichy regime hoped to appease in exchange for greater independence.

At dawn on July 16, 1942, French police banged on doors across Paris. Men, women and children were torn from their beds and taken by buses to the Velodrome d'Hiver, an indoor cycling stadium.

The families were imprisoned for three days without food, water or sanitary facilities. Many died. The rest were transferred to French-run camps and then to Auschwitz.

Only a handful came back.

Mitterrand gave no speech but was applauded by Holocaust survivors when he laid a wreath and dedicated the monument near the site of the stadium, which has been torn down.

The bronze sculpture by Polish-born artist Walter Spitzer shows seven figures awaiting their fate in the stadium, including an old woman seated on a suitcase and a mother protecting her child.

Its inscription pays homage to the victims of "the de facto authority called 'Government of the French State' — 1940-44."

"We want what happened to serve today as a shield against the perverse resurgence of xenophobia, racism and antisemitism," said Henri Bulawko, president of a Holocaust survivors association, and the only speaker.

In all, about 75,000 Jews were deported from France during World War II. Only 2,500 survived. Thousands of others were saved by ordinary French families.

Mitterrand, who briefly served Vichy as a veterans affairs administrator before joining the Resistance, has long been accused by Holocaust survivors groups of failing to clearly state France's role in the extermination of European Jewry.

He was booed by Holocaust survivors at commemorations of the 50th anniversary of the roundup two years ago after contending that France officially could not be blamed, since the legitimate government was with Gen. Charles de Gaulle in London.

The Vel d'Hiv roundup has now been officially ordered to be commemorated as the national day for the commemoration of racist and antisemitic persecution.

Indian troops kill six Moslem militants; six others die in bus bombing

NEW DELHI (AP) — Indian troops shot and killed six Moslem separatists in Kashmir yesterday, a day after a bomb planted by Islamic guerrillas left six bus passengers dead, news reports said.

Press Trust of India said soldiers fatally shot the militants in separate incidents. Radicals in Kashmir are campaigning for secession from India.

On Saturday, a bomb hidden inside a bag exploded as a commuter bus was headed to Jammu, the northern Jammu-Kashmir state's winter capital, from the nearby town of Kulian.

Two people were killed instantaneously, while four others died in hospital.

The Jamaat ul-Mujahideen, a pro-Pakistan guerrilla group fighting to secede Kashmir from India, claimed responsibility for the blast.

"This should serve as a warning to

[Hindu] pilgrims intending to visit Amarath shrine in south Kashmir next month," an unnamed spokesman for the group was quoted as saying by The Pioneer newspaper in New Delhi.

Jammu is the transit point for millions of Hindu pilgrims headed to ancient temples built inside Himalayan caves.

Many of the radical groups have shifted south to Jammu since a military crackdown in the Kashmir valley.

More than 9,400 people have been killed in Jammu-Kashmir state since a campaign for independence turned violent at the end of 1989 and troops were deployed to combat the guerrillas.

India accuses Pakistan of arming and training the guerrillas. Pakistan, which claims Kashmir as its own, denies the charge.

Reincarnation of lama — boy, 4

AUTUM, France (AP) — It was like a scene from *Little Buddha* as a French boy, a four-year-old boy believed to be the reincarnation of a Buddhist master was named a lama yesterday.

The child was formally given the name of Tulku Kalou Rinpoche in a ceremony before 2,000 believers at Europe's largest Buddhist temple, near this small town.

The boy, born in Paris to parents from Bhutan and Tibet, is seen as the reincarnation of Kalou Rinpoche, considered one of the great spiritual masters of the religion and a close friend of the Dalai Lama.

Members of the Kagyu Ling Buddhist community here say the child was identified as Kalou Rinpoche's reincarnation after being able to pick out the late lama's belongings when he was a year old. The child speaks French, English and Tibetan and will tour European Buddhist centers before going to a monastery in Sonada, India.

Italian director Bertolucci's film, *Little Buddha*, has been a big hit in France with its tale of an American youngster seen by Tibetan Buddhists as the reincarnation of a lama.

Iraqi leader makes peace gesture to Arab foes

BAGHDAD (Reuters) — Iraqi leader Saddam Hussein said yesterday that he was ready to strike peace and security deals with Arab foes if they ceased hostility towards his government.

In a speech marking the 26th anniversary of the revolution that brought his ruling Baath party to power, Saddam also said he was prepared to forget past wounds for the sake of peace and stability in the region.

"We stress the offering of peace and security to the one who needs them, including rulers who misbehaved towards us," Saddam said in the nationally televised address.

"To be who would heal the disease of his soul and has firmly determined to mend what has been spoiled... Iraq is ready to react positively," he said.

Saddam did not mention any country by name, but the offer was clearly directed towards Kuwait, which Iraq invaded in 1990, precipitating the Gulf War. It also appeared aimed at conservative Saudi Arabia and at Syria, whose President Hafez Assad's branch of the Baath Party is a rival of Saddam's party.

Saddam warned that his offer should not be viewed as a sign of weakness as his battered nation reels under United Nations sanctions imposed after the Kuwait invasion.

"It has become known to everybody — and I do not imagine that they [Arab rulers] do not realize — that we fear no one but the Almighty," he said.

Bob Dylan meets Havel, dazzles Czech audience

PRAGUE (Reuters) — Czech President Vaclav Havel added to his list of meetings with visiting entertainers this weekend when American folk and rock legend Bob Dylan made his first concert appearance in Prague.

Others to be greeted by Havel since the overthrow of communism here in 1989 are the British Rolling Stones group and American singer Paul Simon.

Dylan, 53, and Havel, 57, met backstage on Saturday before the American singer captivated an ecstatic crowd of 15,000 for 100 minutes at an ice hockey arena in the Czech capital. No details of what was described as a private chat appeared in a statement issued by Havel's office.

Clouds of cigarette and marijuana billowed in the air of the arena, where heat-wave-driven temperatures edged towards 40 degrees centigrade.

The 15 songs Dylan performed included the 1960s hits "Maggie's Farm," "It Ain't Me Babe," "Love Minus Zero" and "I'll Be Your Baby Tonight" as well as "Tangled Up in Blue" and "The Simple Twist of Fate" from the 1970s.

He finished a three-song encore with the folk anthem "Blowin' in the Wind," his first hit 32 years ago.

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1224	21, 40, 47, 48		11,016
1228	20, 27, 48		1,788,038
	2, 4, 9, 11, 22		

* Urban Building Plan 401/101/02/94 shows that two housing units (two-family cottage) may be built on each plot with a maximum area for registration of 324 sq.m., i.e., at total for the site 68 housing units, in the form of two-family cottages, maximum total area of 11,016 sq.m., all in accordance with the directions of Appendix Tet of the tender documents.

** In addition to the amount paid for the land, the successful bidder will pay the above development costs for infrastructure development, up to the site. These costs, which will be paid directly to the Min. of Construction and Housing, are linked to the index of housing inputs for May 1994 (published on April 15, 1994) and will be paid by reference to the last known index figure.

† In addition, the successful bidder will be required to complete the development, in accordance with the details in the plan attached to Appendix Yod Alef of the tender documents. The successful bidder will also be required to pay Ashkelon Municipality fees and levies, as detailed in the tender.

‡ Not including VAT.

The right is reserved to accept any bid, or to reject all bids, including the highest. The tender booklet will be available from July 21, 1994, on submission of a receipt from the Post Bank for NIS100 (cash only, including VAT), for a payment into Israel Lands Administration account 6-24180-0, per booklet. The booklets will be available at the Israel Lands Administration, 34 Rehov Ben Yehuda, Jerusalem (12th floor), or 02-254121, during regular working hours.

A bank check or bank guarantee of 10% of the bid total should be attached to bids as deposit.

Last date for submitting bids: August 25, 1994 (12 noon). A bid not found in the tenders box when it is opened, whatever the reason, cannot be considered.

Israel Lands Administration
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Priority will be given to the disabled, in choice of plot.

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Registration will be handled by the Arin Company, at the offices of Emek Hefer Regional Council, Tel. 09-687550, Sun., Mon., Wed., 8:30 a.m. - 3:00 p.m., and on Tue., 8:30 a.m. - 6:00 p.m. Registration has already opened, and will close at 12 noon on Tue., July 26, 1994.

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Their DNA is disaffection, noncommunication and apathy

FILM REVIEW

ADINA HOFFMAN

BODIES, REST & MOTION

★★★★

Directed by Michael Steinberg. Screenplay by Roger Hedden. Based on his play of the same title. Hebrew title: *Tam Ahar, Arba Neshamot*. English dialogue. Hebrew subtitles. Children under 17 not admitted without an adult.

Carol Phoebe Cates
Beth Bridget Fonda
Nick Tim Roth
Sid Eric Stoltz

As its Newtonian title indicates, *Bodies, Rest & Motion* is a film about inertia. Adapted by Roger Hedden from his play of the same name, the movie is a chamber piece for four bodies in their late 20s, each of whom has come to rest amidst the shopping malls and parking lots of a place called Enfield, Arizona.

"Disaffection in their DNA, these four would never describe themselves as members of anything so grand as an economic class, but they are: America's downwardly mobile."

Beth (Bridget Fonda) and Nick (Tim Roth) are a waitress and a TV salesman who live together. Nick's old girlfriend, Carol (Phoebe Cates), works in a clothing store and now is Beth's best friend.

Nick and Carol are still a bit too clumsy for Beth's tastes, but there's not much she can do about it besides moping or staring blankly. So she does - for most of the movie.

At the start of the film, Nick announces (muttering is more like it) to Carol that he and Beth are

moving in two days. We don't know these people at all yet, but already there's something about Nick's position on the couch that's too slumped to be believed.

His plans sound dubious, like a late-night, drunken boast. It's not a matter of wanting to go - his posture makes that plain. The question is whether he'll ever be able to hoist himself up or, in the film's gravitational terms, whether the force is with him.

It turns out that it is. Nick takes off without Beth or his belongings, leaving her a bunch of half-packed cardboard boxes, a stolen TV and no explanation. But that would probably be too much to ask from the shifty-eyed drifter. As we watch him drive we understand that he hasn't explained to himself where he's going, or why.

Meanwhile, Sid (Eric Stoltz), a cheerful redheaded housepainter, has arrived to prepare Nick and Beth's home for its new tenants. He flirts with Beth, gets Carol stoned, seduces the former, tells her he loves her, offers her happiness (his term) in his arms and, what's oddest, seems to really mean it. All in 24 hours.

This surety - this happy haste - renders Sid the odd-man-out in a film where most of the characters waver horribly before eating a doughnut or turning at a stoplight.

Hedden's script makes sense as a play: the strict confines of a stage fit the protagonists' cramped ambitions. The claustrophobic, almost incestuous nature of their loves and friendships is underscored by the tight ping-pong style of the dialogue.

For the most part, *Bodies* also makes good sense as a movie. Director Michael Steinberg has maintained the play's intimacy while he's

also introduced the startling counterpoint of an expansive desert backdrop. Huge mango-colored sunsets fill the screen, along with colossal succo shopping malls and endless strip development.

As the fast-food restaurants and economy motels give way to open freeway spaces, the phenomenal scale throws the characters and their weekend predicament into upsetting relief. They may feel terribly trapped, but the truth is, all that surrounds them is space and sand and other lonely people.

Not surprisingly in a film about inertia, things bog down around the second half. It's difficult to make compelling drama of stagnancy and indecision, since these traits stand opposed to the forward momentum of any plot. When things start to "happen" in the movie, they don't ring as true as when Hedden and Steinberg just leave the characters to be, to chew or scratch or yawn. A few overdramatic confrontations toward the end seem especially forced.

The four young actors are the best reason to see the movie. Bridget Fonda plays depression almost too well; she maintains a calm distance even as her life falls in around her ears. Tim Roth is nasty and sloppy as Nick, the film's halfhearted excuse for a villain and its only comic relief.

Eric Stoltz doesn't seem ashamed to wear huge, diaper-like overalls or philosophize banally with a goofy grin. Phoebe Cates, bossy and sly, is the closest the film comes to old-fashioned stage presence. She doesn't have enough to do in this particular movie but, given the attributes she radiates - maturity, capability, and strength - it only stands to reason.



Bridget Fonda, as a downwardly mobile waitress named Beth, plays depression almost too well; she maintains a calm distance even as her life falls in around her ears.

A soprano who soars and sings

MICHAEL AJZENSTADT

If she ever becomes bored with her international operatic career, Elena Brilova might consider auditioning as a circus trapeze artist.

Best known for her portrayal of the Queen of the Night in Mozart's *The Magic Flute*, the 33-year-old Russian soprano spends much of her performance time swinging high above the stage.

It is a role she is singing during her local debut here, but in this case in a concert version - no sets, costumes or acting - with the Israel Philharmonic Orchestra. Brilova's feet will be planted firmly on the floorboards.

She's not crazy about the role in its full, staged version. "It's easy for me to sing these arias, but... I have to spend too much time off-stage when I'm singing here."

The Queen of the Night can be a thankless role. The soprano has basically just two arias, each a very demanding coloratura passage with which the audience is intensely familiar.

The queen spends virtually no time on the stage except for during the two arias. She has no chance for a real warm-up onstage before the treacherous first solo, and the audience listens very intently when she sings the second, more famous one, determining if the soprano can master those stratospheric points of sound.

Brilova also doesn't like the costumes and the staging that are part of the Queen of the Night.

"The first time I sang the queen of the night at the Vienna Staatsoper was terrible," she said. "I had a tight collar up to my neck, and it was extremely uncomfortable. And what they put on my head may have been impressive to the audience but it was very heavy."

Singing the first aria is more difficult, "because usually you are way back on stage, far from the audience and the orchestra. And usually I am flying in the air when I sing it."

There are other roles Brilova would prefer to sing, but what's a diva to do when she keeps being asked to reprise the same part?

Actually, with her slim figure and gentle manner, Brilova seems anything but a stereotypical diva. Speaking through an interpreter, despite her fine English, Brilova said her initial inspiration was to be a teacher. Her voice was discovered during her studies at a teachers' college, and she decided to make a career switch.

Brilova is also performing the role of Gilda in Verdi's *Rigoletto* with the IPO. It's one she identifies with more closely.

"I would be very happy if a love like Gilda's could exist in this world," she said of the somewhat naive Gilda, who is murdered for the sake of the man she loves but who has stopped loving her.

Although Brilova has been singing regularly in the West over the last four years, she said she is happy living with her husband in Moscow and does not see herself moving "unless [ultra-nationalist Vladimir] Zhirinovskiy comes to power," she added with a smile.

Still, she spends about half the year singing abroad. "The success of a good marriage is knowing how to be apart from your husband as well," she said.

Brilova will sing the role of Gilda tonight (7) at the Mann Auditorium in Tel Aviv, Wednesday at the Haifa Auditorium (8:30 p.m.) and again in Tel Aviv on Saturday (9 p.m.).

She also appears in an IPO Philo-classica concert on July 24 (Mann Auditorium) in which she sings arias from Mozart operas.

Mazyza: Raising issues when she's not raising cotton

HELEN KAYE

LONG before Sigmund Freud anatomized it, Fyodor Dostoevsky's novels rummaged through the human psyche. Playwright Edna Mazyza took his 1846 work, *The Double*, and based her play of the same name on it.

"I took the character," Mazyza says, "but the events of the play come out of my own head."

The Double, written for the Haifa Theater, where Mazyza is resident playwright, is directed by Nola Chilton.

It's the story of Yakov Gulyaev (Mori Mosheonov), a colorful loser, a neurotic minor clerk whom everybody barely tolerates. He's lazy. He twitches. He can never say a complete sentence. Even his servant Petruska (Alex Maitre) doesn't have much respect for him.

One day Yakov meets his double (Yotam Yeiny), a brash and ingratiating sort of chap. People warm to him more than to Yakov, who's inveigled into all sorts of indiscretions by his double's actions, with disastrous results.

"Yakov's discomforts are witness to his subconscious knowledge that he's lying to himself," Mazyza says. "The double is his subconscious. It's fashionable today to speak of self-awareness, but most people don't have it."

The discrepancy between self-image and the way we're seen by others, between reality and its denial, is a thread which runs through all three of the plays Mazyza has written for Haifa.

Vienna on Sea (1991) is the story of a group of Austrian Jews in 1938 about to return to Vienna after their annual summer holiday

in Italy. And they go back, despite their knowledge that Austria's takeover by Germany is imminent, and in September there will be local productions of the play in Brussels and Amsterdam.

Currently Mazyza is working on a new play for Haifa temporarily entitled *Downtown*, which is about the encounter between a messianic preacher and a group of prostitutes.

PLAYS ARE a natural development for a woman whose first love is the theater and who still gets as excited as a kid whenever she goes backstage. "As far back as I can remember, maybe I was five, I had the idea I'd be in theater," she says.

At 44, Mazyza is a slight, somewhat shy woman with straight brown hair that has a reddish tint. Brown eyes gaze from behind thin-rimmed glasses and her smile is sudden and warm.

Born and raised in Tel Aviv, Mazyza studied for both her bachelor's and master's degrees in theater at Tel Aviv University and taught there for a time. Then in 1979 she met Amos Guttman. He was looking for a writer.

"I'd always wanted to write, and I wrote but not well. I learned my craft through him. He was so sure of me that I took heart," says Mazyza, paying tribute to the filmmaker who died last year of AIDS aged 38.

She wrote three scripts for Guttman, *Drifting*, *Bar 51* and *Hemo*. *King of Jerusalem* and since then has written steadily for TV. She's also one of the writing team which

produces skits for Gidi Gov's popular *Layla Gov* TV talk show. "It's very hard to meet a weekly deadline, but because it's a good show with good actors it's worth the effort."

The farm grows pecans and cotton, "and other things," she says a bit vaguely, and adds: laughing, "but Yotam helps me with my research. He's patient and curious, the opposite of me. We make a great combination."

Writing, she goes on, "is a way of life. It's impossible not to write and I write daily. I don't always like to, but I have to. I usually work three to four hours a day, five if it's going well. The best part? Writing THE END."

Returning home, Ziv-Eyal worked with Michael Alfedi at the Jerusalem Khan for most of the 1970s, and it was there she premiered her first full-length works, among which was *Mysteries* in 1977.

Others followed, including the choreography for Yehoshua Sobol's *Ghetto* in Vienna in 1985 and *Gravity* for the Kibbutz Dance Company in 1989. Currently she teaches movement to actors at Tel Aviv University and works with her company.

These days she works only with her company. "In the beginning, I got requests from other companies to choreograph all the time," she says. "Now they've stopped asking."

"Way of the Messengers" will have five performances, ending July 30.

Batsheva lifts the rafters - and the audience

PENNY STARR

THE French audience - dumbstruck throughout the performance - clearly didn't know what to make of the Batsheva Dance Company's new production, *Anaphase*.

But at the end the applause almost raised the rafters of Montpellier's Cornu Theater.

As Batsheva opened the 14th annual Montpellier Dance Festival, its contribution would set the standard for the rest of the two weeks. The first-night audience, including many prominent guests, was expecting something powerful and spectacular. Batsheva delivered.

The crowd rose to its feet for a full-five-minute standing ovation. Such thunderous applause from what had been an unresponsive audience surprised many of the dancers. One troupe member, Tzahi Patish, said the dancers found it hard to judge the audience's reaction.

"They were so quiet we couldn't tell what they were thinking, so we kept trying harder and harder, and still there was no feedback," he said. "The ovation at the end was really surprising."

The French newspaper *Le Figaro*, whose dance reviewer is not normally quick to praise, described *Anaphase* as "triumphal."

ANAPHASE is an audience-friendly combination of movement and multi-media entertain-



'Anaphase' won a standing ovation at the Montpellier Dance Festival. (Gadi Dagot)

ment, sometimes ironic, often humorous, always exciting. Choreographer Ohad Naharin includes drums, video projectors, the dancers' voices, balloons, water-cooler bottles - and the audience.

After the show, words like "magical," "fantastic" and "marvelous" buzzed around the foyer. The next night, ticket sales doubled and this time a younger audience laughed and clapped throughout the performance.

It was exactly what festival director Jean-Paul Montanari had wanted. His aim for this year's festival was to show "popular" dance, accessible to everyone.

Ticket prices were slashed by up to 40 percent and Montanari invited troupes that would attract the widest possible audience, including the Canton Contemporary Dance Company from China, Tango Por Dos from Argentina, and the top international dance company Bejart Ballet Lausanne, under director Maurice Bejart.

And of course a city hosting France's top dance festival gets to showcase the best of its local talent - Mathilde Monnier and Didier Theron both performed.

Curtis has a new sister act

JAMIE Lee Curtis wants to be a sister - not a sexpot.

The actress told *W* magazine that she has left behind her ditty days and hopes women now find her approachable.

"The last thing I want is for women to feel threatened by me, or think that I'm this alleged sexpot," Curtis said.

"And that's not who I am. I want women to recognize that I'm a sister in the struggle of life. I feel

as yucky at times as everybody else."

There's lots in Hollywood that the daughter of Tony Curtis and Janet Leigh doesn't like. "I just hate when you walk into a party in this town and you get the idea that there's not one real thing on any of these women."

"I see these faded stars who just become caricatures of themselves. If they had red hair before, now they have really red hair." (AP)

An out-of-body dancing experience

HELEN KAYE

HER five dancers bolt around the floor, then, suddenly, throw themselves against the rear wall of the studio, flattening themselves against it, like a lizard on a brick.

"Softly now," choreographer Ruth Ziv-Eyal says, "watch the rhythm."

Slowly, each dancer peels away from the sheltering wall and resumes the rhythmic, stylized trot that's the base of "Way of the Messengers" (*Derech Hashlimim*), the sixth chapter in *The Journey*, a seven-part work that Ziv-Eyal began in 1989. The 50-minute dance premieres tonight at the Suzanne Dellal Center.

In this chapter, "they run and run and try to fly.... There's the desire to reach for the impossible, to get out of the body," Ziv-Eyal says.

She likens each of the chapters to the days of the week, with the seventh being Shabbat, and "in another place, more transparent, released from gravity in both the world's meanings."

She looks slightly shocked at the idea of a journey from birth to death.

"It sounds a little megalomaniacal to try and encompass life into a dance, or to portray it as a physi-

cal journey," she says. "I would prefer that every person who sees a chapter makes his or her own connection with the material."

Ziv-Eyal is 50, tall, thin, angular even, with light green eyes. She was born and grew up in Tel Aviv, where her parents settled after emigrating from Germany in 1933, "not as refugees but as pioneers."

She started dancing as a child "because it made me happy and so I found it natural to continue," she says. This she did, getting both a B.A. and a master's at New York University from 1966-71.

The highlight of this series will no doubt be the concert on April 24 in which Joseph Swenson leads the ICO in Bach's six Brandenburg concerti with the exceptional harpsichordist Mayako Sone. The series concludes June 7 with a program with Philippe Entremont, who was recently appointed the ICO principal guest conductor. All are at the Tel Aviv Museum.

The chaos was set in motion by former music director Shlomo Mintz's resignation.

Michael Ajzenstadt

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The Erez riot

THE most discouraging aspect of the riots at the Erez checkpoint yesterday is the alacrity with which Yasser Arafat blamed Israel for the destructive, blood-drenched, day-long incident. It made one realize that the Palestinian leadership has yet to be cured of its chronic inability to admit error, and its compulsive need to blame Israel for whatever goes wrong.

It would have been far more encouraging if Arafat had praised and thanked the IDF and Border Police for displaying superhuman restraint. Israeli soldiers have not been trained to hold their fire while watching uniformed policemen taking deliberate aim and firing at them. And it is difficult to imagine any security forces anywhere refraining from shooting when their own lives are in clear and immediate danger. Yet the soldiers obeyed orders to hold fire, preventing the incident from becoming a bloodbath.

To many observers, including some leaders of the opposition, this display of restraint was not only reckless in that it caused injuries to over 20 Israelis, including one who was critically wounded, but humiliating. Indeed, some of the scenes were hard to digest. In the face of a raging mob, abetted by Palestinian policemen who were shooting both at Israeli civilians and military personnel, the army appeared confused and helpless.

When not using their guns, the Palestinian policemen handed them to rioters or provided them with cover. Some of the police were carried on the shoulders of the rioters, who yelled, "Today we conquered Erez, tomorrow we'll get the rest." The police shot the parking lot attendant, explaining they thought he was "a settler." When ambulances arrived, the police let the rioters use them as shields.

A fire truck was commandeered by the mob after its Israeli crew was chased away. It was then set alight before the soldiers' eyes. Over 150 Egged buses were torched. The local gas station was destroyed, and a concrete factory damaged. All this was done with firearms and other incendiaries which the rioters had no trouble bringing through the Palestinian checkpoints.

But instead of chastising the workers for starting a riot which ended with two fatalities and almost 100 wounded, and instead of investigating why the Palestinian Police failed to turn back workers with no permits (which they were obligated to do), Arafat berated the police for being too tough on the rioters. Absolving them of any wrongdoing, Arafat reverted to the old canards and fantasies of the PLO.

Blaming, as he did after the Hebron massacre, "elements in the Israeli army acting in collabora-

tion with settlers" for the bloodshed, Arafat rushed to complain to the US and the UN about Israel's "violation of the agreement," demanding that the UN post international observers in the area. Deputy Foreign Minister Yossi Beilin promptly and wisely rejected this demand. Observers may be useful for patrolling empty deserts. They are useless in populated areas.

The new Palestinian Radio based in Jericho, which only days ago received a broadcasting frequency from Israel, took its cue from the unchanged Arafat. With anti-Israel venom flowing from every word, it repeatedly described the event as a massacre perpetrated by Israel, in which "at least 11 Palestinians were killed." This incident may have been responsible for subsequent rioting in Hebron, Nablus, and Ramallah.

The Palestinian policemen were not only guilty of helping the mob. They were remiss in not regulating the exit of laborers to Israel in the early hours of the morning. Hundreds who had no permits tried to push their way through, while most of the officers who were supposed to control the process and prevent armed men, inciters, and workers without permit from crossing had not arrived in time to perform their duties.

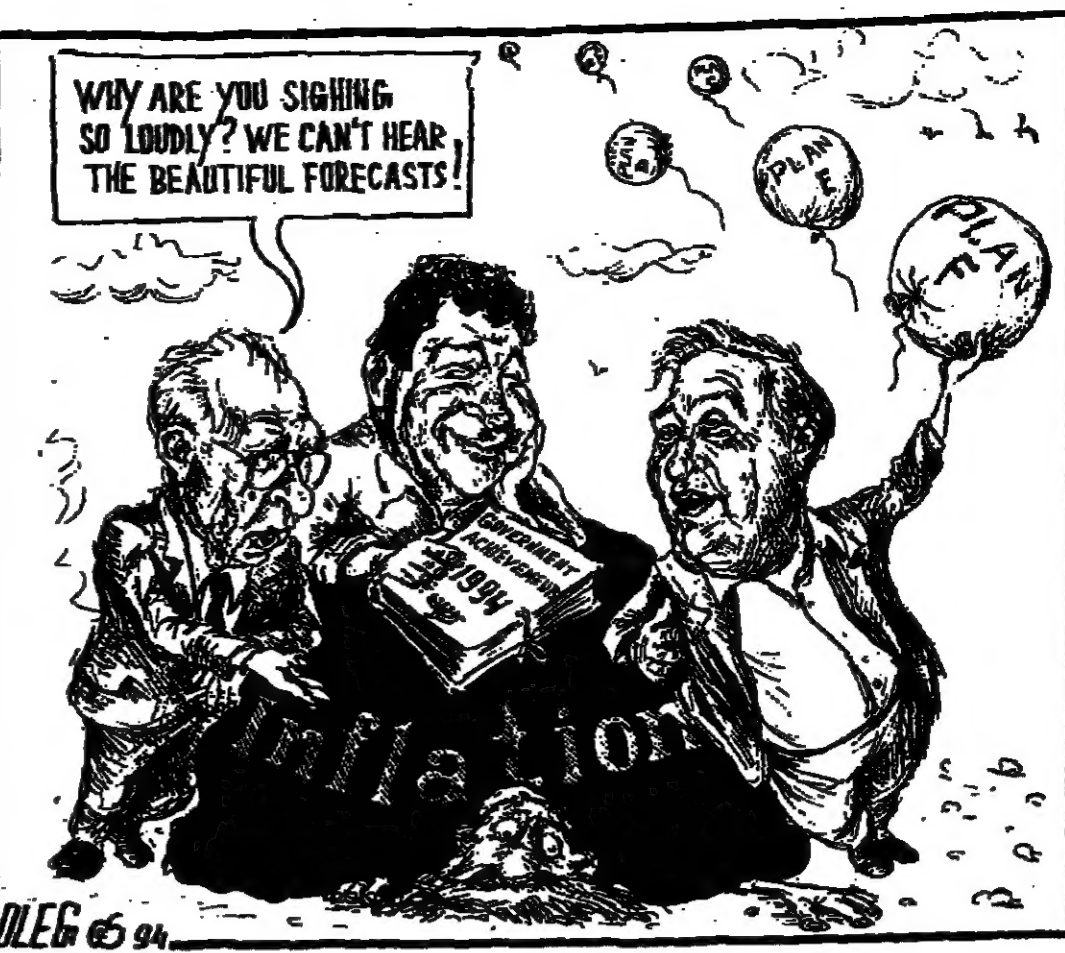
But the fundamental problem is not one of inefficiency in regulating the flow of workers. As one Fatah official put it yesterday, the root of the trouble is that a large number of Gaza families depend on work in Israel for their livelihood. He put the number at over 100,000, and suggested that unless Israel employs at least 50,000 of them, the situation will become intolerable.

But Israel only issues permits for 21,000, which is all that the market will bear. It is foolhardy to expect the government to award more permits, particularly since it must consider not only market forces, but security. Indiscriminately admitting Gaza laborers will risk the return of knifings and shootings.

Whether Gaza will ever become economically self-sufficient is a question no one can answer now. Considering the many adverse factors, dreams of a Hong Kong or Singapore on the Mediterranean may be unrealistic. But even if those who believe that the strip will emerge as an economic tiger are right, the fact is that for the next few years Gaza can survive only if the world community decides to invest in it immediately.

For this to happen, investors will have to be certain that the area is peaceful and stable. As Arafat must know, he will not achieve stability if he lets his police act like hoodlums and teaches his people that they can always blame Israel for the violence they perpetrate.

OPINION



'Land for rendezvous'

NEXT week's White House summit between Prime Minister Rabin and King Hussein will not be a second Camp David. It won't end in a "framework for conclusion of peace" accord or non-belligerency agreement, but in a joint declaration about striving toward peace and the need for planned economic development in the region.

"Jordan week" starts today with talks on borders and water at Ein Evrona, north of Eilat. It continues on Wednesday at the Dead Sea Hotel on the eastern shore of the Dead Sea, creating an opportunity to lay the groundwork for next week's joint declaration.

While the importance of the summit shouldn't be underplayed, one should realize that what the Jordanians are trying to do is transform land-for-peace into a new "land-for-rendezvous" formula.

In exchange for attending next week's open meeting in Washington, Hussein is aiming for an undertaking from Rabin: the handing over of 381 sq. km. of the Arava to Jordan. For his part, Hussein stressed that "larger than the Gaza Strip," he is ready to get into an argument with Syria.

Seven years ago, the Americans suggested that the king meet with prime minister Yitzhak Shamir, under the auspices of President Ronald Reagan. In his memoirs, then-secretary of state George Shultz recalls that Shamir agreed to the US initiative, seeing it as an opening for direct negotiations. But Hussein rejected it for fear of offending Hafez Assad. Even now, he is leaving the key to a Jordanian-Israeli peace treaty in Syrian hands.

But Hussein is ready to break through the barrier of secrecy which has cloaked his talks with Israel throughout years, and please the US by agreeing to next week's summit, hosted by President Clinton.

The Clinton administration, criticized for its lack of political initiatives, badly needs such a "photo opportunity." Hussein, for his part, like Assad, wants advanced American weapons and knows he won't get them without a visible quid pro quo in the Middle East.

Assad is being patient. He is, meanwhile, receiving Soviet weapons, and missiles from North Korea. But Hussein hasn't had any new weapons for three years; and he's in a hurry. That is why he has agreed to three open meetings with Israel, hoping for immediate territorial achievements without

MOSHE ZAK

actually signing a peace agreement.

The king isn't deluding himself that a stopgap formula for Jerusalem will emerge from next week's tripartite meeting. He remembers the helicopter flight he took over Jerusalem, during secret talks with Israel in the 1970s, accompanied by a senior Israeli officer called Moshe Levy (who later became chief of the general staff).

Israel shouldn't play down next week's White House summit with Jordan - or assume that Hussein is ripe for a peace treaty

The king praised the tall officer's politeness and shared his impressions as they flew over the Temple Mount. But when he returned to his palace and told Henry Kissinger about his talks with the Israelis, he didn't conceal his pain at having seen Jerusalem only from a distance.

This gap between what Jordan tells Israel face to face and what it tells the Americans, or says in their presence, will be evident at the tripartite sessions.

JORDAN IS very appreciative of Israeli help in maintaining the Hashemites' status in Jerusalem's Supreme Moslem Council. Not even a muzzling can be replaced without the Jordanian government's approval. To this day, despite Amman's announced disengagement from the West Bank, Jordan has invested millions of dollars in the Jerusalem Waqf.

Israel hasn't ignored the fact that Hussein is not repeating the pan-Arab demand for Jerusalem "to be the capital of the Palestinian state." But there should be no illusion that the king can go along with a settlement committing him to recognize Israeli sovereignty over all Jerusalem in return for Israeli recognition of Jordanian responsibility for the holy sites.

The de-facto situation in which Jordan is granted rights over Islamic holy sites in Jerusalem,

without an agreement, is in no way equivalent to a permanent settlement, in which it would be pushed into confrontation with the Saudis and the Palestinians. Almost certainly, Hussein wouldn't want to take this risk. He knows that a peace treaty is impossible without solving the sensitive problem of Jerusalem.

Despite an Israeli inclination to dramatize the three meetings, there will be no crises or breakthroughs. The meetings' importance lies in their public nature, and in their effect on the Arab world. They may be regarded as another stage in Hussein's long road "to the end," to normalization, while remaining unilaterally linked to pan-Arab solidarity.

Thus, we should neither play down the meetings - nor assume Hussein is already ripe for a permanent settlement.

There appear good prospects for the talks starting today at Ein Evrona. In contrast to the generalized declaration which will follow the tripartite meetings at the Dead Sea, and the White House, these bilateral talks deal with concrete issues: maps and borders. Still, they cannot be resolved in a day. There are Latin American countries which have spent decades discussing territorial disputes.

Some agreement on borders and water has, in fact, already been reached with Jordan; Israel has twice withdrawn along the Arava border. There have also been quiet agreements on water quotas from the Jordan and Yarmuk rivers.

What Syria was allowed in the May 1974 disengagement agreement can certainly serve as justification for Jordan in 1994. Everything depends on what Jordan is willing to give in return for the territories it wants.

Among the areas the Jordanians are demanding is a small tract near Naharayim over which there has been an argument for 44 years. In an October 1950 meeting with then-Foreign Ministry director-general Walter Eytan, King Abdullah demanded the tract, explaining that he needed it to enable him to fire his foreign minister, who was opposed to peace. Ben-Gurion remarked in his diary:

"Eytan refused; that is our right. We were hurt by the accusation of [map] forgery. Of course, in the event of a general agreement, we can adjust the borders, including this." This holds true today.

The writer, a veteran journalist, comments on current affairs.

Grass roots

HISHAM SHARABI

THE implementation of the Palestinian-Israeli peace agreement begins in earnest with Yasser Arafat, head of the Palestinian self-government body, taking up permanent residence in Gaza.

His return was delayed for two related reasons: a lack of funds and the mounting opposition to his leadership. The international suppliers of the promised funds have repeatedly called for guarantees of accountability before making any payments. The first measure Arafat will now have to take will be to set up the kind of administrative machinery the World Bank has been suggesting for months.

Restricted aid, however, is not what Arafat had in mind. To deal with his other, more serious problem - the growing opposition not just from Islamic militants and other rejectionist groups but from broad segments of the population - he needs to find ways other than of distributing money at election time.

A master of the right maneuver at the right time, he had somehow been able in the past to change despair to hope. He did that mostly by manipulating symbols and ignoring reality and substance.

Welcome, Mr. Arafat, to Gaza... and the real world

In Gaza two weeks ago, judging by many Palestinians' reactions, he could not quite pull the same trick. After Arafat's speech in Gaza City, a Washington Post reporter asked Iyad Sarraj, head of the only psychiatric clinic in Gaza, what he thought of Arafat. He replied: "He is our symbol of defeat."

During a visit recently to the West Bank and Gaza, it was clear to me that a serious Palestinian opposition to Arafat's leadership is already forming on the grass-roots level. At a series of meetings held in May in Jerusalem, Bir Zeit and Gaza, and attended by representatives of the different political factions, including Fatah and Hamas, the central issues were democracy, reform and the coming elections of the Palestine Self-Governing Council.

A conference bringing together Palestinians in the diaspora next month will raise the same issues and make the same demands, and will call upon the international community, especially the donor states, for direct support.

BACK AMONG his people, Arafat will now have to respond concretely and expeditiously - not in symbols and metaphors - to moderate and rational demands such as are set forth on behalf of many Palestinians by Haidar Abdel Shafi, the much-respected former head of the Palestinian delegation to the peace talks.

Uppermost among these demands is a commitment by Arafat to a definite date for the elections (originally scheduled to take place this week) and to setting up an internationally agreed committee to prepare for and carry out the voting.

If the elections do take place on time, if they are carried out democratically and freely, they will not only give the Palestinians a voice in deciding their own affairs but will also show the world that the Palestinian people deserve the right to self-determination and to build their own independent state.

Arafat, if he is wisely advised, will have nothing to fear from such elections; on the contrary, he should welcome them. He will have little to risk and much to gain from a free and democratic vote. According to recent polls, Fatah stands to win some 35 percent of the vote in the West Bank and Gaza Strip, and Hamas no more than 18 percent. Equally, to his advantage will be a change in his style of leadership and the democratization of public institutions.

Only a free and democratic Palestinian entity alongside Israel will guarantee a genuine and lasting peace. An autocratic regime, such as exists today in many Arab countries, would not last but would inevitably lead to economic and political disintegration with unpredictable consequences.

A rejuvenated Palestinian society, which will necessarily be democratic and secular, will provide the model to many Arab countries now threatened by internal strife of how to overcome the confrontation between militant Islam and liberal secularism and how to build national unity on freedom of thought and expression and on political and religious tolerance rather than on patriarchal repression and autocracy.

The writer is professor of history at Georgetown University and chairman of the Center for Policy Analysis on Palestine. (Washington Post)

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

POISONOUS BROADCASTS

Sir, - Pirate radio stations, the self-styled Channel Seven for instance, keep on preaching political assassination and outright revolt against Israel's democratically elected government. There are ways (criminal law, tax and customs regulations, etc.) to cut down, and possibly put an end to, their malicious instigation, but for some reason, unrepentant offenders of the Kach and Kahane Chai sort are allowed to defy the law and pollute the radio waves.

Their claim to be observant Jews is an abortive attempt to justify their racism and fanaticism, which are similar to those that gave birth to fascism in the first half of this century. The poisonous propaganda broadcast by gangs that have been legally barred from acting as political parties should be outlawed as well. The longer we wait, the higher the price we will have to pay.

A modest beginning can be made by telling the drivers of buses and taxis that extremist propaganda is not the way to entertain passengers. You have the right to ask them to move the dial to another station. I did it more than once and the driver obligingly complied.

NAAMA LUZ

Givatayim.

OXYGEN

Sir, - Let me introduce a voice in support of Shlomo Riskin's thought-provoking major thesis in his *Shabbat Shalom* column of July 1. His self-assured statement notwithstanding, there is a great deal to negotiate concerning the molecular structure of oxygen.

EDWARD A. FLETCHER,

Visiting Professor,

Weizmann Institute of Science

Rehovot.

NO AMERICAN SOLDIERS ON GOLAN

Sir, - As one of Israel's American friends who remembers the tragedy of the USS Liberty, I cannot but remind you of the inherent danger in stationing American GIs as border observers between Israel and Syria.

Should a single GI be hit by a stray bullet, either Syrian or Israeli, all hell will break loose in Congress. And, believe me, the loudest slogan heard then will be: "A plague on both your houses!"

All of my Jewish friends feel the way I do about this issue.

Whoever is advising your prime minister on this question should be transferred to a different job, and the sooner the better!

CHARLES MALCOLM

Seattle, Washington.

PRAYER ON TEMPLE MOUNT

Sir, - The irrefutably logical conclusion to be drawn from the findings of the Shungar Commission is to apply identical guidelines to entry to and prayer upon the Temple Mount in Jerusalem. It too happens to be holy "also" to Jews. I quote from the commission's recommendations (*The Jerusalem Post*, June 27):

"Separate entrance gates will be set aside for Moslem and Jewish worshippers."

"Jewish and Moslem worshippers will be separated from each other, and members of one religion will not be permitted to enter an area in which prayers of the other religion are taking place at that time."

"Enforce the law equally for both Arabs and Jews."

MURRAY GORDON

Jerusalem.

WHAT ARAFAT SAID

Sir, - In your editorial of July 3, you write: "The Arabs of the Negev and the Galilee" were invited to join the ranks of the Palestinian nation too."

Your report on page 2, July 6, is headed "Saguy: Arafat has secret desire 'to rule west of Green Line.'" The words in quotation marks do not occur at all in your report.

What did Arafat actually say? There is no reference to the Israeli Arabs in the "excerpts of the speech" on page 2 of your July 3 issue. The following is the relevant sentence, translated from the Hebrew captions of a recording of the Israeli TV news on July 1: "I send a hearty greeting to our brethren who live from the Negev desert to Galilee." No "invitation," no "desire to rule west of the Green Line"; no more than the routine greetings of Israeli leaders to Diaspora Jews - for instance, the late Golda Meir's call: "We are one!"

This greeting is followed by a passage which has also been distorted by right-wing paranoias: "...and to those who engaged in war, we will make them leaders."

This passage cannot be addressed to the Israeli Arabs, who did not "engage in war"; it is a promise to those who took part in the intifada.

It is not a question of fairness to Arafat; it is of the utmost importance that we should not frighten ourselves by distorted reports of his statements.

MISHA LOUVISH

Jerusalem.

Arafat's words were: "We shall send exalted greetings to our brothers who live from the Negev desert to the Galilee, and I tell them in a great voice: may it be that the oppressed of the earth will turn into masters and leaders, and find their place on the land." - Ed. J.P.

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Vicious Circle

Hate Returns to Haunt Those Who Cradled It

By DONATELLA LORCH

STARTING in the 1970's, Rwanda was a favorite laboratory for international aid. Largely because it was so small, it was considered a fine place to test how effective various development strategies could be in a land with a cooperative Government and good transportation. Now it is a laboratory of a different sort — a microcosm from which to learn what can happen when politicians seek to ride sectarian forces of hate.

This is, after all, not a question just for a tiny country in East Africa. Politicians from Belgrade to Armenia to Kashmir and beyond have been playing upon long-simmering ethnic divisions to a remarkable degree in recent years — often, as in Bosnia, with brutal results for their rivals and little but international ostracism for their own people.

That ethnic or tribal rivalries can backfire on those who promote them is a truism long since accepted by scholars of international affairs. "The detour towards ethnicity is totally ruinous," said Professor Fouad Ajami of Johns Hopkins University, an expert on the politics of, among other places, Lebanon.

"The tribal consolation is a false consolation. It is a false sense of union, an ethnic binge you indulge and then you realize it doesn't do anything for you. But you cannot reason with these forces. The call of blood is powerful for a moment, then people will wake up in the wreckage of it all."

In the confused new world of the 1990's, the startling turnabout of the last week in Rwanda's civil war presents a case study in just

mediately by wide-scale massacres. In retrospect, the plane crash seems to have been an excuse, the spark needed to ignite a plan by Hutu extremists in the Government to eliminate all Hutu moderates and Tutsis from future positions of power; the principal tactic was to inspire large-scale killings of Tutsis in the capital, in villages and in the countryside.

The ground for this had been laid well in advance. Since 1990, the ruling party and the Hutu extremist party had been intensifying and promoting animosity against the Tutsis, in addition to bloating the army to 30,000 men and procuring weaponry from France, Egypt and South Africa. Human rights officials say that long before last April, the army was training Hutu extremist militias and directing small massacres of Tutsis. Identity cards still carried an entry for an individual's ethnic group. Even though an agreement was signed in August 1993 to create an interim government with the rebels, the Government of President Habyarimana did nothing to suppress the creation of a vitriolic anti-Tutsi radio station that called for annihilation of the entire Tutsi ethnic group.

Death by Radio

When the massacres began in earnest, it was this radio station, Radio Mille Collines, that did the most to egg on the slaughter of the Tutsis. According to Africa Watch, the radio station called Tutsis "enemies" who needed to be exterminated. It also condemned individuals by name. At one point, it proclaimed that "the graves were only half full" and exhorted Hutus to take up their machetes and kill them.

But by spreading such a blanket of anti-Tutsi terror across Rwanda, the radio station got more than it bargained for — a large part of the responsibility for the panicked flight, first of a quarter of a million Hutus to Tanzania and now of more than half a million Hutus to Zaire. The propaganda, it turns out, has made it inconceivable to many Hutus that the rebels, who in fact have shown themselves to be quite disciplined, mean it when they say they want national reconciliation and a coalition government.

So this is the result: In a land that was home to 8 million people, between 200,000 and 500,000 Tutsis have been killed and between 2 million and 3 million people, most of them Hutus, have fled their homes.

But it seems that Rwanda's lessons are not easily learned. Next door, Burundi, similarly populated by Hutus and Tutsis, is beginning once again to be torn apart. In October 1993 more than 50,000 people were killed in clashes between the Tutsi-dominated army and Hutus. Now, as the Hutus and Tutsis of Burundi watch the chaos in Rwanda, their own hatreds are intensifying again.

And there are chilling similarities with Rwanda. A radio station, called The Radio That Speaks The Truth, based in French-controlled territory in southwest Rwanda, is now broadcasting to Burundi messages of anti-Tutsi hatred. (French soldiers now in Rwanda say they cannot locate the transmitter to shut it down.) Human rights officials say there have been large-scale arms distribution and organization of Hutu militias.

"It's just unimaginable what kind of horrors could happen," said Ms. Desforges. "It would not be genocide but it would come closer to civil war. The level of fear and tension is increasing. Unless human rights prosecutions are done immediately, there is no way to stop it. It is necessary to show that killing is not an acceptable tool of politics."



Rwandan refugees file past heaps of weapons confiscated by Zaire's army as they crossed the border at Goma yesterday.



Tim Bower

Talk Often and Be a Soft Touch

By MICHAEL WINES

PRESIDENT CLINTON is a big man, with a famously big brain, who runs an enormous country. Sufficiently riled, he could tell his army to rout any tinpot dictator who dared to smart off, and he obviously knows enough about practically everything to argue any enemy into intellectual submission. He has enough heft, and probably enough reach, to deck most Republicans with one punch, not to mention upstart foreign heads of state — although maybe not Yeltsin. All right, probably Yeltsin, because he's older, but definitely not Helmut Kohl. But he likes Kohl, so that doesn't count.

The point is, this is one mighty powerful leader. It raises a question: Why doesn't that intimidate anybody any more?

Go figure. Presidential power is a queer thing; it attaches to the office but sometimes, it seems, not necessarily to the person. When George Bush was Vice President, satirists laughed at his cloth watchbands and nasally whine and deference to Ronald Reagan, and said he had put his manhood in a blind trust. Then he became President and invaded Panama, crushed Iraq and, before the economy went south, reigned as the most popular leader in opinion-polling history. This from the fellow who reminded many a woman of her first husband.

Now comes the robust Mr. Clinton, and suddenly the image is more that of a certain type of ex-boyfriend, the one who seemed dashing until girls discovered they could walk all over him. Smart, persuasive, eminently likeable and eager to

be liked, he believes the nation and the world should follow him to greatness. It's the leading part he hasn't mastered.

"We don't give him enough credit on one level for seeming to be a genuinely nice person," said Stephen Hess, the student of presidents at the Brookings Institution. "That doesn't fit our list of presidential qualities. We really do elect a President to be our very own sonofabitch. Clinton hasn't gotten it yet."

There have been many indications of this. Mr. Clinton could not wrangle his

erally been a privilege reserved for Presidents, not their political subordinates.

But the sweeping nature of the Presidential mutation became apparent only this month in Europe. In fairness, Mr. Clinton was in a Yankee-loving Berlin. But mostly, he got sand kicked in his face. Curiously still, he seemed to enjoy it.

Mr. Clinton wanted to announce a new round of global trade talks at the Naples economic summit. But President François Mitterrand, being French, deftly and publicly unmaned that idea by talking other leaders out of it. Mr. Clinton first told Baltic leaders and then Mr. Yeltsin, in "strong" terms, that he expected Russia to hold to its promise to remove its troops from Estonia by an Aug. 31 deadline. Mr. Yeltsin said he would ignore it.

Mr. Clinton took to his Naples podium to express confidence in the dollar's ability to withstand speculation that had driven it to near-record lows against the yen. The dollar then plummeted to historic lows. Back home, Administration officials warned that they were running out of patience with the brassy defiance of Haiti's tinpot military dictatorship. The dictators then threw all United Nations observers out of the country.

Brassier still, maybe, was President Guillermo Endara of Panama, who lacked a nation to run until Mr. Bush's invasion put him in power in 1989. He undercut Mr. Clinton's Haiti policy by reneging on a promise to put up Haitian refugees while the White House figured out how to get rid of the dictators.

The President's men had a word for this studied nonchalance toward the White House: refreshing. "There has been an

Continued on page 3

Juicier Than P.B.S.
Tuning-in to crime, and leaving with an education.

By Elizabeth Kolbert

2



Lyle Menendez

The Book of John Paul II
The Pope with a lot to say picks an unusual way to say it. (Another Pope once wrote a book, but that was in 1748.)

By Gustav Niebuhr

3

Beating the System
Finally, Argentina is prospering again. But corruption and self-denial are also having a boom.

By Nathaniel C. Nash

4

The Nation

Our New Participatory Tabloid Videocracy

By ELIZABETH KOLBERT

KATHLEEN HALL JAMIESON, dean of the Annenberg School for Communication at the University of Pennsylvania, has a modest proposal for teaching Americans about the legislative process. She suggests a murder in the Capitol during budget reconciliation time. When the trial gets under way — televised, of course — millions of people will tune in and, while waiting to hear the lurid details of the killing, will learn how a bill becomes a law.

Americans have always followed spectacular crime, from the Lindbergh baby kidnapping to the Charles Manson murders, but never before, it seems, with such passion or such patience. The last year has seemed like one long televised crime spree, stretching from Lyle and Erik Menendez to Lorena and John Bobbitt to Tonya Harding and Nancy Kerrigan and most recently — and most sensationally — to O. J. Simpson. While people may be watching out of voyeurism, they've stayed tuned through the procedural wrangling, jury instructions and legalistic jousting over the admissibility of evidence.

The most immediate explanation for Americans' new enthusiasm for the legal system is that they are now in a position to observe it. Only in recent years have cameras been widely allowed in courts. Now that people are privy to what goes on inside courtrooms they can't seem to get enough.

Yet this year's string of blockbuster crimes and criminal proceedings isn't just a television phenomenon. During Lorena Bob-

Television and its live, lurid trials have created not so much a global village as a global front stoop.

bitt's trial, it was hard to get to work in the morning without encountering an argument about spousal abuse and the forms of revenge it does or does not justify. When O. J. Simpson was arrested, everyone, it seemed, had some theory about whether, why or how he did it. Often the talk had a surprisingly serious edge; people wanted to discuss not only the bloody prints, but also the limits of the Fourth Amendment safeguard against illegal search and seizure.

These conversations, happening as result of television but outside it, suggest that something more may be at work here than a new technology, or even a bumper crop of celebrity crimes. Television, long blamed for eroding Americans' sense of community, is increasingly assuming the functions of the institutions it helped destroy. And the television courtroom, with its grisly diagrams and drooping flags, appears to provide one of the new forums where Americans come to find one another.

Monotonous but Fun

By television standards, live courtroom coverage is a primitive business. Usually a single camera — often a pool camera from which all news organizations must take their feeds — shoots continuously from a fixed location. Sometimes the camera cuts away to show a tense defendant; sometimes it zooms in on the family of the victim. But apart from such minor concessions to the conventions of "L.A. Law" and "Perry Mason," very little is done to give the proceedings dramatic form. When the case moves slowly and monotonously, as it often does, so usually does the coverage.

And there often isn't a dramatic form. Though fictional trials almost always end with a surprising twist, the real-life versions tend not to have neat and satisfying endings.

(The first pair of Menendez trials, remember, ended with twin hung juries.)

Court TV, the cable channel that first made its mark by offering uninterrupted coverage of the William Kennedy Smith case, touts the vagaries of the justice system as an asset. Its latest advertising campaign says simply: "Great Drama. No Scripts." Steven Brill, the channel's founder, argues that people are interested in court coverage precisely because the end of the story is unknown.

'Anything Can Happen'

"You get to watch this fight and you don't know who's going to win," he said. "There's a sense that anything can happen."

The lack of scripts — and hence a prescribed response — helps explain why people have so much to talk about. Unlike the canned provocativeness of so much television, the trials are open to a whole range of conjecture and outrage. Thus, Mr. Smith's trial on an accusation of rape (of which he was acquitted) could be turned into a forum on class, privilege and promiscuity. The Simpson case has been alternatively moralized as a cautionary tale about wife battering, celebrity perks and racial injustice (Love may not have much to do with these cases, but sex almost always does).

The legal system itself has figured in a lot of conversations, and fortunately one doesn't have to have a law degree to have an opinion. In the case of Lorena Bobbitt, a much-debated question was about her state of mind when she cut off her husband's penis, and whether it qualified as temporary insanity (the jury decided that it did). In the Menendez case, at issue was the weight juries should place on uncorroborated allegations of abuse (the juries — one per brother — couldn't make up their minds).

And if the Simpson preliminary hearing is any indication, the coming trial seems likely to provide the country with a chance to argue about such basic legal issues as the validity of circumstantial evidence and the justifications for warrantless entry.

Some media watchers complain that these debates are really just afterthoughts accompanying the titillating material, like think pieces in Playboy.

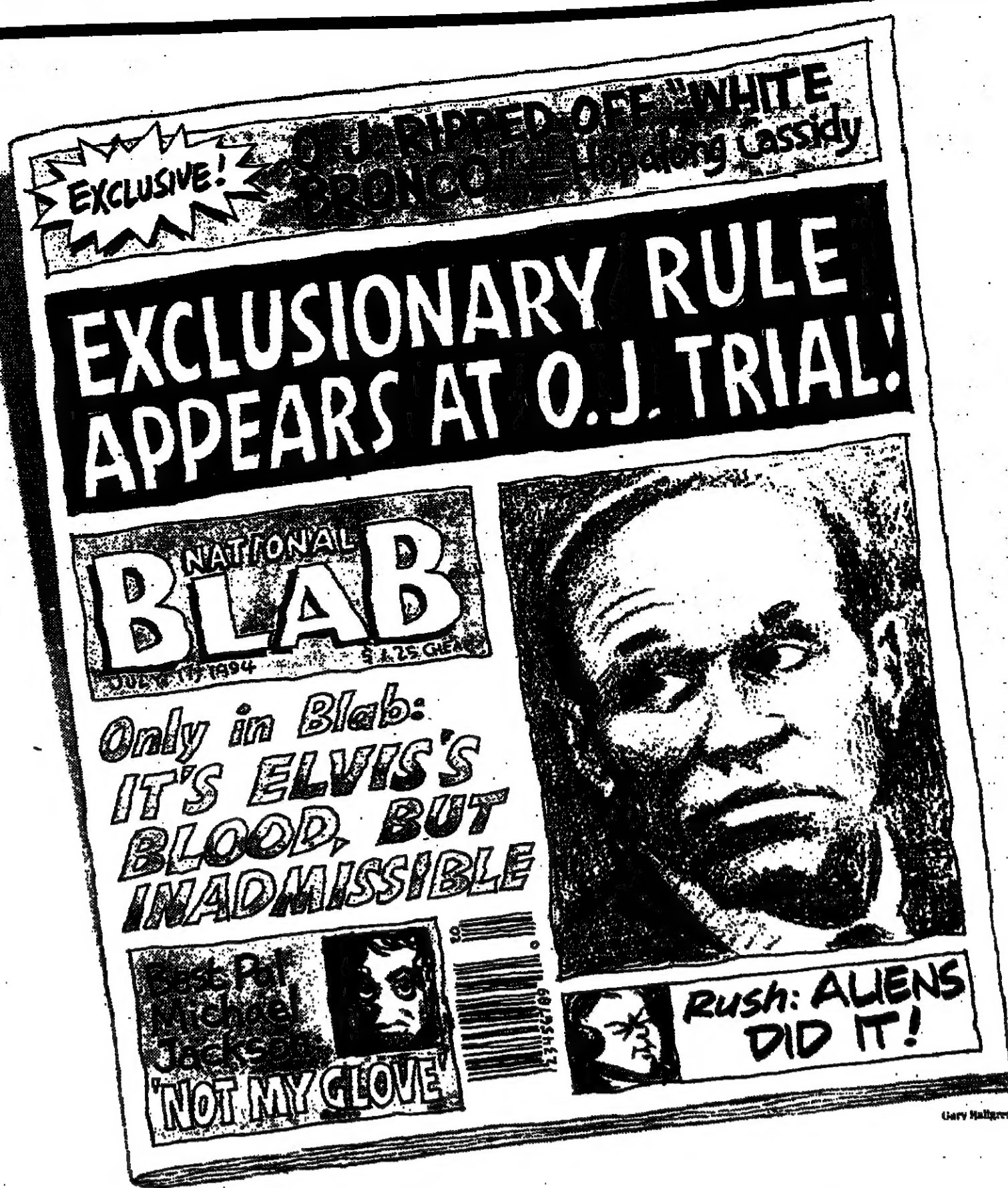
"It's all rationalization," said Bob Lichter, director of the Center for Media and Public Affairs in Washington. "You can always overlay broad social concerns on anything." Far from actually getting Americans to confront serious issues, he said, the trials produce a wholly illusory engagement. "It's 'you are there' journalism," he said. "Only there's no there there."

America's interest in trial coverage fits into a pattern that has been evident since the 1992 Presidential election. During the campaign, viewers tuned in in record numbers to watch a series of call-in programs, talk shows and televised "town meetings," all in search of what they regularly claimed was unmediated contact with the political system. They were tired, they announced, of Tom and Dan and Peter getting in the way.

Trial television allows much the same illusion of immediacy. We listen to the coroner's report and we watch Mr. Simpson mist up at the photos of his dead ex-wife. And we get to imagine our neighbors doing the same.

Part of the appeal of the trials is simply that they are spectacles connecting us briefly to the same event. "The collapse of unions and political clubs and church groups has left people very lonely," Mr. Brill said. Events like the Simpson case, he speculated, provide a substitute for the kind of contact these institutions used to provide. He reports that some Court TV viewers have gone as far as organizing discussion groups about the Simpson trial and other high-profile cases.

By this account, television has created not so much a global village as a global front stoop. Instead of gossiping about our neighbors, about whom we know less and less, we gossip about national figures, about whom we know more and more. The color set in the den has so successfully replaced the sewing circle and the hamburger joint that we are now trying to get from television that which television caused us to give up.



The Agency Congress Loves to Hate

Why Nothing Ever Changes

By RICHARD L. BERKE

SIX years ago, his voice cracking with emotion, Jack F. Kemp pulled out of the 1988 race for the Republican Presidential nomination. But the Federal Election Commission lingered over Mr. Kemp's ill-fated bid until last month, when it finally slapped his multi-million dollar campaign with a \$120,000 fine for numerous election law transgressions.

This was hailed by commissioners as a success story: they noted that their Presidential inquiries often take even longer and end up settling for even smaller fines.

Since it was created by the Congress as an outgrowth of the Watergate reforms of the 1970's, the Federal Election Commission has been ridiculed by Democrats and Republicans as a sluggish, even incompetent, agency that cannot do anything right — or at least on time. The three Democrats and three Republicans, afraid of voting against a politician in their own party, often end up in deadlock. Many candidates feel they can flout election laws with no, or only the mildest, penalties.

But for all the attacks on the commission from lawmakers, and the indignant talk about cleaning up politics, the politicians themselves deserve much of the blame. The commission offers a case study of how Washington defeats itself: Politicians know the commission's flaws better than anyone, but for their own preservation they have curbed its influence even further. "It is an agency we love to hate because it regulates us, and in an area where each of us becomes

The Federal Election Commission is a case study in failed reform.

a raging paranoid," said Representative Al Swift, a Washington Democrat whose subcommittee monitors the commission.

That is why, Mr. Swift said, his House colleagues cut the commission's budget request for 1995 to \$24 million — \$3 million less than the Administration proposed and \$8 million less than the commission said it needed to operate. The amendment was sponsored by Representative Bob Livingston, a Louisiana Republican and one of the commission's most outspoken critics. (The Senate passed a slightly more generous measure; the versions await resolution in a conference committee.)

'A Double Standard'

"They're a worthless, toothless organization," said Mr. Livingston, neglecting to mention that Congress designed it to be weak in the first place and to emphasize negotiation over prosecution. "Crooks can disobey the law with the full knowledge that the F.E.C. will never get around to them. Are we just going to perpetuate the bad job and give them more money and reward them?"

The commissioners argue that Congress wants it both ways, denouncing the commission in the name of campaign reform while being careful not to give it enough money to do its job. "Unfortunately, in this arena when you do your job you run the risk that you are going to irritate somebody," said Trevor Potter, a Republican who is commission chairman this year. "And they may be people who have authority over your budget."

Fred Wertheimer, the president of Common Cause, which lobbies for election reform, was more direct: "It is a double standard pure and simple to strengthen law enforcement for everyone else and weaken it for members of Congress."

The agency is so strapped that it recently purged 166 pending cases from its docket. If a campaign finance bill passes this year, the commission would need even more money to fulfill new responsibilities.

Even as the agency is trying to protect its resources, Mr. Potter, a lawyer who handled election cases in private practice, is pushing the commission to move more swiftly and to impose higher fines. "One reason I came to the commission," he said, "was that I was concerned it was becoming an irrelevancy in the campaign finance world." Mr. Potter, the newest member, arrived in 1992.

Despite some successes, the 38-year-old chairman has nettled many of his publicity-shy colleagues, who have been on the commission longer. "I don't want to take anything away from the chairman," said Danny Lee McDonald, a Democrat who is the commission's vice chairman, "but I'm not aware of anything he's advocated that some of us have not been on the record for for 12 years."

Ellen S. Miller, executive director of the Center for Responsive Politics, which has



Trevor Potter

assigned a full-time monitor to the commission, said, "Trevor Potter's aggressiveness has created an enormous tension within the agency between those who want to aggressively enforce the mandate and those who want to go on with business as usual."

Mr. Potter's efforts have not played particularly well on Capitol Hill either. When he tried to enforce a 15-year-old prohibition on candidates using campaign funds to cover personal expenses, some lawmakers accused the commission of being too meddlesome. Mr. Livingston, for one, complained that instead of delving into personal use questions, the commission should "exercise the powers that they have properly."

The Clinton Factor

Criticized for his efforts to raise huge sums from wealthy donors and his initial reluctance to disclose the names of donors to his legal defense fund, President Clinton has also come under fire for talking up reform but resisting it in practice.

Reformers were disappointed earlier this month when Mr. Clinton passed up an opportunity to reshape the commission by reappointing Mr. McDonald and Lee Ann Elliott, a Republican, to their third six-year terms. Both had been attacked by public interest groups as too beholden to the leaders of their parties and sometimes skittish about pursuing election law violators.

Mrs. Elliott has little patience with her detractors. "Their premise is that everybody who takes a campaign contribution is selling a vote," she said. "Their criticism hurts the political process and is detrimental to democracy." Mrs. Elliott finds little fault with Congress or with the commission. She calls it "just a user-friendly agency."

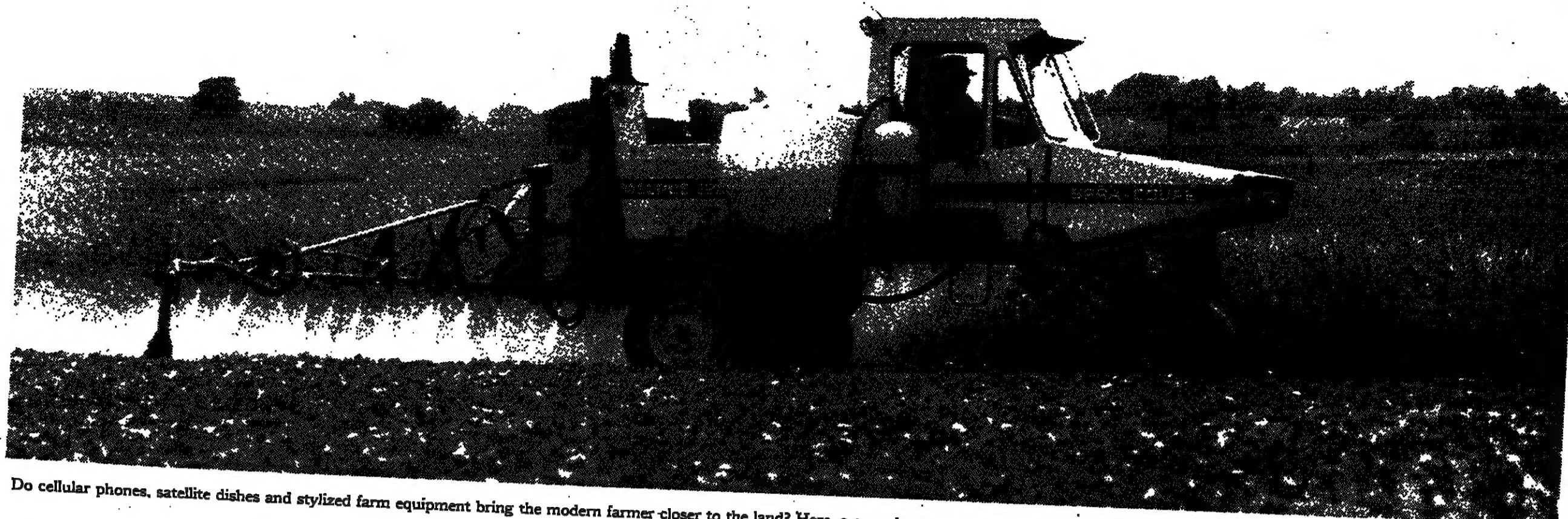


Daniel Holloway/The New York Times

A Crowd Gathered for the Men on the Moon

The television networks installed large screens in Central Park for people to watch a historic event — men landing on the moon, on July 20, 1969. The 25th anniversary of the moon landing is Wednesday.

Ideas & Trends



Do cellular phones, satellite dishes and stylized farm equipment bring the modern farmer closer to the land? Here, a consultant hired by a farmer sprayed herbicide on a soybean field in Harwood, Ill.

Farmers Find a New Scientific Intimacy With the Land

By BARNABY J. FEDER

"The farm is an infinite form"
— Wendell Berry in "From the Crest"

WHAT Wendell Berry, who farms the Kentucky hillside with a horse and plow, celebrates in his poetry is being proven more dramatically than ever before by American farmers. Although down to fewer than two million, they are being driven by the electronics revolution, biotechnology and global markets to reshape their enterprises at a pace their grandparents could never have imagined.

To some critics, including Mr. Berry, modern agriculture is more monstrous than miraculous. With their thrust to produce ever higher yields from each acre, more eggs from each chicken, more meat at less cost from each slaughtered herd of livestock, farmers have raised an array of environmental and safety questions for themselves and society.

Hundreds of thousands of them have become wealthy, on paper at least, while millions of others have been squeezed off the land. They are accused of joining with agribusinesses to play God by pumping growth hormones into animals, and of altering the genetic code that governs a plant's characteristics by inserting genes from other plants or even animals.

The critics fret that the passing of the saying about corn "knee-high by the Fourth of July" — waist high is more like it with the newer strains — is less a sign of progress than a growing reliance on fewer and fewer high-performance seed lines.

The various streams of criticism sometimes come together to feed an image of the modern farmer roaring across his fields in an air-conditioned tractor that costs as much as the average blue-collar worker's house, with

his favorite music on his headphones, a support payment from the Government in his wallet, and a cellular phone for frequent communications with his stockbroker.

The vision is of a farmer who has lost touch with the soil and his animals. The reality is that such a cavalier attitude would be promptly rewarded with bankruptcy. The earphones are primarily to monitor weather reports so that the farmer can plan when to activate his multi-million dollar automated irrigation system. The cellular phone keeps him in touch with employees or contractors performing other tasks, often on fields nowhere near the one he is in. And while the farmer in the \$75,000 tractor may feel less mystically tied to the soil than his grandfather, he is

Chemical analysis and satellites allow precision undreamed of before.

likely to know exactly what it is made of and be constantly weighing options of how to replenish it with chemicals, varied tillage techniques and different crops.

"They know more about their land than their fathers ever conceived was possible to know about it," said Brad Buchanan, a crop consultant based in Cedar Rapids, Iowa. Indeed, some of Mr. Buchanan's clients have begun experimenting with the latest wave in field analysis: using satellites to track the progress of equipment, right down to the centimeter, as it goes through the field. One result is that variations in soil can be accurately mapped

in fractions of acres. Farmers use the data to plant seeds in the densities most likely to flourish or to avoid applying fertilizer in areas that do not need it.

Farmers also use soil analysis to take the guesswork out of rebuilding the nutrients in their soil where fertilizers are needed. Among the 15 different natural chemicals measured in soil in western Ohio is boron. Farmers need only one pound of boron for every million pounds of soil. Even so, Thomas Menke, a consultant based in Greenville, Ohio, often finds concentrations of about half that level.

Now farmers routinely boost fertility by adding small concentrations of such trace chemicals, as little as a pound per acre. "Farmers didn't realize how much they could control," said Mr. Menke.

Farmers are, in fact, being forced to exercise more control. As the use of chemical insecticides and herbicides exploded during the years after World War II, so did the impact of farming on the environment, leading to a steady increase of demands on farmers and their suppliers to alter their practices.

Cheap but effective herbicides like atrazine have been restricted, putting pressure on farmers to be more careful about how many chemicals they use and when they use them. Agrichemical companies have responded by developing new generations of products that break down more quickly and are more precisely targeted to kill particular weeds or insects. The proliferation of choices and regulations governing chemical use has led many farmers to contract out most of their chemical work to experts who do nothing else.

At the same time, a growing awareness of erosion problems has led to Government pressure to plow less intensively or, in some areas, not at all. "A no-till farming system requires you to pay a lot closer attention to your crops," said George Driscoll, who raises corn, soybeans and pigs on the farm near Mechanicsville,

Iowa, where he was born in 1947. "You have to be smarter about when and how you control your weeds."

Precision Planting

New farming techniques also require new equipment. In no-till farming, seeds are drilled into the soil through the stubble of the previous crop rather than set in continuous furrows opened up by a traditional planter. Typically, electronic systems measure the important performance characteristics in new equipment, like how fast a vehicle is moving over the ground and the rate at which it is applying a chemical or planting seeds. Much of the equipment is so complex and expensive that high school and junior college programs that, as late as the 1980's, emphasized machine repairs now concentrate on preventive maintenance.

Farmers are also controlling their businesses with ever more precision because competition is so fierce that slight improvements can spell the difference between success and failure, especially for smaller farmers. John Malcolm, a dairy farmer in Pawlet, Vt., last year switched from supplementing his cattle feed with pre-made pellets containing nutrients to mixing his own special rations with the help of a consultant.

The top New England herds have doubled production to an average of 30,000 pounds a cow in the last 25 years," Mr. Malcolm said. "It takes much more feeding skill to get that out of a cow."

Still, all the science being brought to bear can't change the fundamental nature of farming, which Carl Sandburg described this way in "Laughing Corn":

Always — I never knew it any other way
The wind and the corn talk things over together.
And the rain and the corn and the sun and the corn
Talk things over together.

The Pope's Book

From Masses to Mass-Market

By GUSTAV NIEBUHR

EVEN 16 years into his pontificate, Pope John Paul II has not lost his capacity to surprise in finding new ways to get his message out.

From the beginning, the Pope has aggressively sought out vehicles to reach the rank-and-file in the pews and beyond, whether that involved regularly jetting off to speak before vast audiences of the faithful or occasionally using satellite link-ups to address special groups, like Catholic youth.

But the disclosure last week that he will write a commercially published, general-interest book is highly unusual in the history of the papacy, and closely follows a period in which the Pope has been outspoken on both church and public policy matters, especially to reaffirm his opposition to abortion and women's ordination.

The book, a collection of essays to be titled "Crossing the Threshold of Hope," will be published in English in the fall by Alfred A. Knopf. While the work could well generate tens of millions of dollars in revenues worldwide, the Pope plans to donate his royalties to charity.

Not that this is unheard of in the wider world of religion: A few years back, the Dalai Lama published his autobiography, "Freedom in Exile" (HarperCollins).

Yet to find a sitting Pope who wrote publicly outside of speeches, teaching documents and other, official communications is rare indeed — at least in the modern era. "The only possibility I can think of is Benedict XIV," said the Rev. Joseph A. Komonchak, professor of religion and religious studies at Catholic University, referring to a great scholar of canon law who wrote a work on diocesan synods in 1743, eight years after becoming Pope.

"It would be as if a justice of the Supreme Court, especially the Chief Justice, would give a series of interviews, which should give some insights into his mind, but which would have no official status," Father Komonchak said.

Not much beyond the general format of the book has been made public. It will contain a series of reflections by the Pope on Catholic beliefs and the modern world, organized as answers to 35 questions.

Journalist's Coup

The book originated in a request to the Pope for an interview by Vittorio Messori, an Italian journalist known for his book-length interview with Cardinal Joseph Ratzinger, the Vatican's doctrinal guardian. Published a decade ago as "The Ratzinger Report" (Ignatius Press) it has been highly prized among church conservatives. The Pope declined Mr. Messori's request, but kept a list of written questions he submitted and began writing answers to them; Mr. Messori was asked to be the book's editor and to write an introduction.

The book comes at a time when John Paul II has been strongly reaffirming conservative stances both on

church and societal matters, and has spoken with some urgency about the church's role in the world as Christianity enters its third millennium.

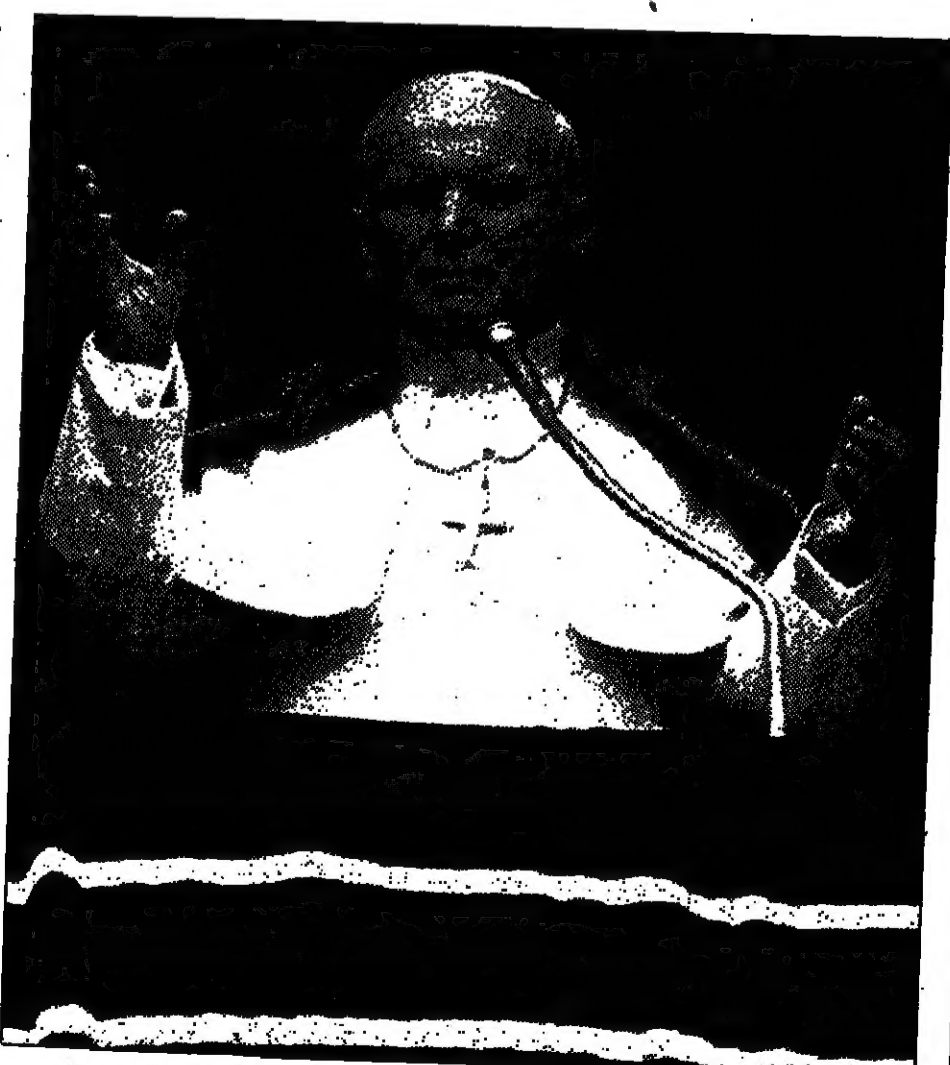
On May 30, a month after the Vatican formally allowed female altar servers, he acted to stamp out any speculation about the possibility of women priests, declaring in an apostolic letter that the church had "no authority whatsoever" to confer ordination on women. During the same period, he also sharply criticized what the Vatican fears is a promotion of abortion, especially by the United States, in plans for the United Nations' International Conference on Population and Development, to be held in Cairo in September.

Addressing nearly 300,000 Catholic young people gathered in Denver last summer, the Pope called repeatedly for them to play the part of 21st-century evangelists, proclaiming church teachings on valuing life and community to a materialistic world awash in a "culture of death."

In writing a commercial book, the Pope is undertaking a strategically different kind of outreach, targeting a broader audience — literate adults, Catholic and otherwise. For the most part, the latter are not the type to gather amid the heat and dust of an outdoor, mass meeting, nor are they likely to read through the Pope's encyclicals, official teaching documents that require a style of formal argument all their own.

The Pope, who holds a doctorate in philosophy, is asserting his right to speak as a public intellectual about moral issues to a diverse world, said Lawrence Cunningham, chairman of the theology department at Notre Dame University.

It's the sort of role that has been claimed by Aleksandr Solzhenitsyn — or the Dalai Lama, for that matter.



Pope John Paul II will write a book for mass-market audiences, indicating his will to be heard. The Pope blessed the crowd at St. Peter's Square last March.

"I really believe that this Pope has a very strong sense that in the competing world of the mass media, he wants to carve out his place so he gets heard on the issues," Mr. Cunningham added.

In fact, one way to read the book is as a papal end-run around secular reporters. The book's Italian publisher compared reading it to having a "private audience" with the Pope.

"That's the problem every public figure faces — you're at the mercy of the reporter," Father Komonchak said. "Here, the filter is removed."

Talk Often, Be a Soft Touch

Continued from page 1

evolution in America's appropriate role in the world," one said. "There was a time when America could, in effect, lay down a proposition and expect others to agree with it. That's not the type of leadership Bill Clinton is trying to bring."

Fair enough; nobody likes a bully. If Mr. Clinton is evolving into a Labrador retriever instead of a Doberman, his pack of leaders should be happily chasing sticks with him by now, not nipping his flanks.

Musclebound Kittens

Theories abound as to why they feel so free to bite. "Dean Acheson once said we're the engine that draws the rest of the train," said Stephen E. Ambrose, biographer of Eisenhower and Nixon. "Well, we ain't anymore. We're musclebound, but economically we're just weak kittens. What can Clinton threaten anyone with?" By this theory, foreign leaders do not reject Mr. Clinton; they reject an America that no longer awes them.

Ernest R. May, the Harvard historian, says Mr. Clinton probably is not defied more than most Presidents — De Gaulle tormented Eisenhower — but that he is worse than most at keeping failures under wraps. Blame his town-meeting style of governing.

Then there is the explanation favored by Leslie Gelb, the journalist and ex-Carter aide who is president of the Council on Foreign Relations. He says the President gets snubbed for two reasons that ring true to any parent of an unruly child. One is that Mr. Clinton often leaves it unclear where he stands, and stays rooted to the stand de jour even less often. The other is that nobody ever gets punished for sassing him. So there is no reason not to. "If people think you really don't mean what you say, and they don't think you'll follow through on it, and if there's no cost in opposing you, then they'll do it every time," he said.

In that view, Senator Kerry could safely rebel against the President's fiscal policy and not only escape punishment, but also be rewarded with the chairmanship of a panel on deficit reduction. North Korea, having ignored previous White House warnings over its nuclear program, may well feel no need to heed another. And France can just be France.

This was not the manner of Mr. Clinton's role model, John F. Kennedy. In 1962, big steel makers defied him and hiked prices amid hard economic times. Mr. Kennedy groused, but did not stop there. He ordered an F.B.I. inquiry and shifted Pentagon steel contracts to mills that did not raise prices. Big steel soon asked: What would the President say to a 50 percent rollback of the price increase?

"I wouldn't say a damn thing," Mr. Kennedy told an aide. "It's the whole way." Not much later, the steelmakers withdrew the increase.

The World

North Korea: What We DO Know

With the abrupt departure from this world of Kim Il Sung a week ago, it suddenly seemed important that North Korea remains the last of those unknown lands on the edge of the flat earth that medieval mapmakers marked, "Here Be Dragons."

Has North Korea really developed a nuclear weapon? Is its whole nuclear program a gigantic bluff? And how do its people really feel about their new leader, Kim Jong Il, the son of Kim Il Sung?

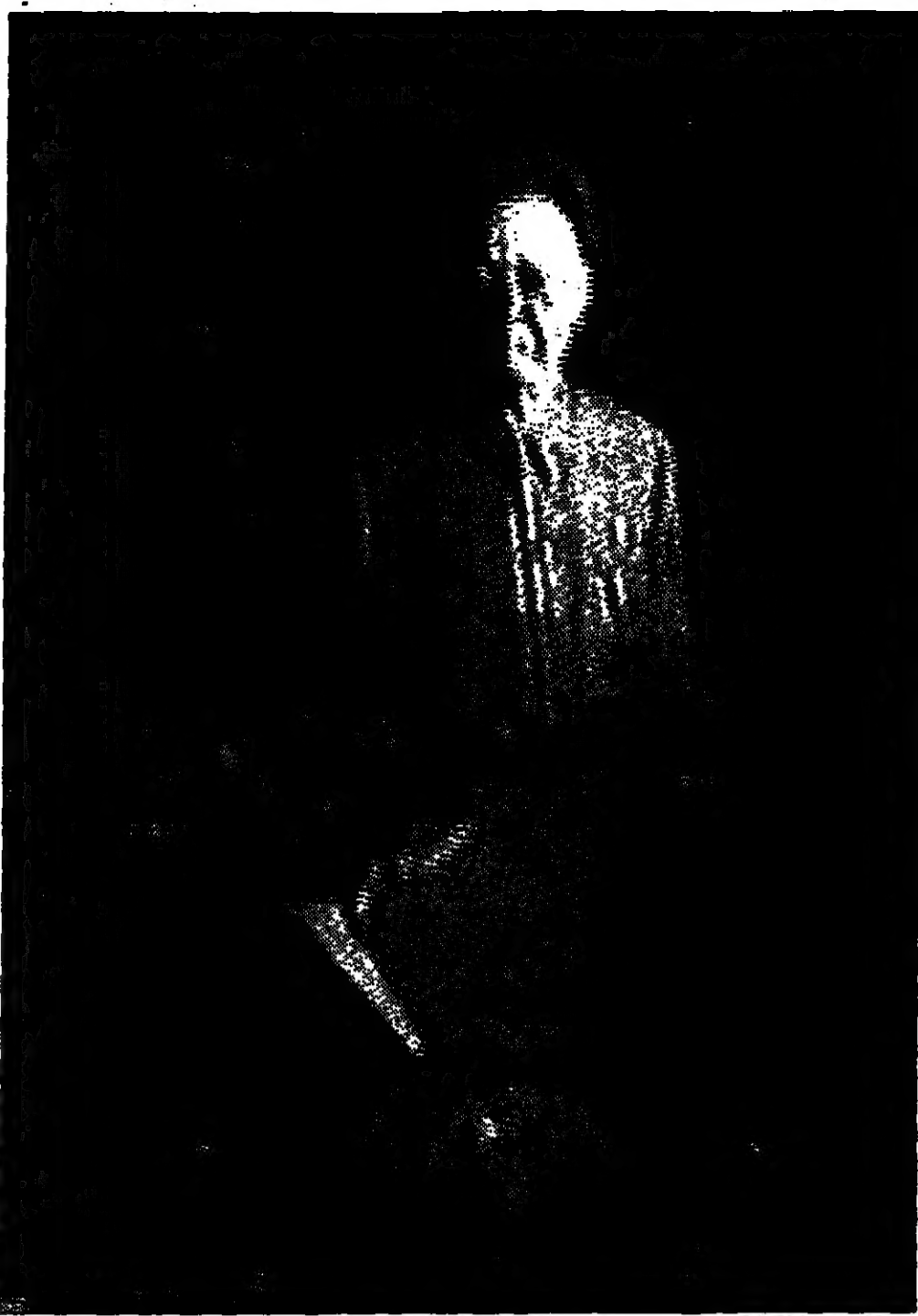
In the known world, many bureaucrats and commentators were eager to offer speculation and imaginings last week, but the bottom line remained: Who knows? When Donald Gregg, a former Central Intelligence Agency station chief and later Ambassador in South Korea, was asked how much insight Washington really has about the country and its new leader, his answer was simple: "Nobody knows, and anybody who claims to know is just puffing."

But not all is darkness. There are at least 10 things that we do know for sure, summed up here by a New York Times correspondent who, during an assignment as head of the Beijing bureau from 1988 to 1993, was once allowed to visit North Korea and was not invited back.

By NICHOLAS D. KRISTOF

1 There are no mentally retarded or handicapped people in the North Korean capital, Pyongyang — a rare beauty of a city in a continent where capitals tend to be cluttered and chaotic.

It is impossible to prove, of course, but it appears that the Government has exiled disabled people to other cities for fear that foreigners might see them and get a bad impression. North Korean officials deny this, saying that disabled people have voluntarily



Kim Jong Il bidding goodbye to his father, Kim Il Sung, whose body lay in state for public viewing in Pyongyang last Monday; taken from North Korean television.

moved to other parts of the country.

2 Government officials say no murder or rape has been committed in North Korea's 48-year history. So, they say, there are no prisons in the country.

When pressed, the officials say there may have been thefts; occasional foolish young people with insufficient ideological training may have swiped something. So while there are no prisons, there are "re-education centers." Reports trickling out of North Korea suggest that these centers are populated by "criminals" (including political offenders) and their relatives, and that many die in the course of re-education.

3 Anyone you talk to in North Korea, anytime, anywhere, says how wonderful the Government is.

The problem is that when there are two of these people praising their leaders, sometimes they speak in unison. While this shows how well Koreans have memorized their lines, it also undermines their credibility.

4 A suburb of Pyongyang is named Paradise.

5 A handful of gorgeous young Swedish women lived in Pyongyang, at least until the late 1980's, employed by the Government on short-term contracts.

Their duties? There is no proof, but the understanding among Korea-watchers was that they were hired to frolic with Kim Jong Il, who has now become North Korea's leader. Their presence encouraged rumors that Mr. Kim was a playboy, and it did not help that young Korean actresses danced nearly topless each year at the party held by the Government for East Bloc diplomats to celebrate Mr. Kim's birthday. Such scanty costumes seemed out of place in puritanical North Korea, and most diplomats assumed that the event was planned by Mr. Kim himself. While Mr. Kim did not attend, video cameras scanned the area, and by some accounts Mr. Kim watched on closed circuit television.

6 The historical museum on the North Korean side of Panmunjom, on the border with South Korea, says that it was American forces in the south who launched the Korean War.

When a reporter expressed surprise and pointed out that troops from North Korea were able to reach the southern capital city of Seoul within three days of the beginning of the war, North Korean army leaders smiled. This was proof, they said, of their skill: they not only repelled the American invasion but were able to take the initiative almost immediately.

7 When the Korean peninsula was divided at the end of World War II, the north had most of the wealth.

It had the coal, timber, gold and other natural resources, and indeed for the next few decades its economy performed quite well by international standards. But it had the misfortune to be adjacent to South Korea, which became one of the world's economic superstars, and the comparisons have been humiliating. Moreover, since the late 1980's, North Korea's economy has come to a halt, partly because the country has experienced a desperate energy shortage.

8 Every North Korean home has a speaker on the wall.

This functions as a radio with just one station — the voice of the Government — and in rural areas speakers are hooked up outside so that peasants can toil to the top 40 propaganda slogans. Some of the speakers are hooked directly into the electrical wiring, so that residents have no way of turning them off; they get up when the broadcasts begin and go to sleep when the propaganda stops. In some homes, however, the speakers have a plug, and people pull the plug when they want some quiet.

9 North Korean radio and television have launched propaganda campaigns urging citizens, for health reasons, to eat just two meals a day.

The Government denies that this is because there is not enough food to go around. But ethnic Koreans from China and other countries who are allowed to visit relatives in North Korea say hunger and malnutrition are widespread. This may explain why the Government broadcast a television documentary that warned about a man who ate too much rice — and died in the ensuing gastric explosion.

10 When foreigners are permitted to travel in North Korea, they are usually booked on night trains so that they cannot see the surrounding countryside.

Foreigners are permitted on some day trains, on major lines such as the one that connects Pyongyang to Beijing — but a wall has been built along the tracks so that passengers cannot see anything.

Argentina Is Booming But There Is No Rest For Its Tortured Soul

By NATHANIEL C. NASH

BUENOS AIRES

AFTER Diego Maradona was expelled from the World Cup earlier this month for using banned drugs, the shock to this country of soccer fanatics went deeper than you might expect. Argentines looked at their soccer superstar and saw themselves, and it troubled them.

Maradona, with his uncontrollable personality yet brilliant playing abilities, had risen from the poor barrios to become the greatest player in the world. Repeatedly he was unable to cope with the pressures of success and eventually was banned from international play for 15 months for drug use. But he staged a dramatic comeback, regaining enough of his old form to raise hopes that he could lead Argentina to a World Cup championship, until the day he was led off the field for a urine test that he failed.

Even a quick glance at Argentine history is enough to explain why the Maradona tale struck such a chord in this riches-to-rags society, where pride and despair go hand in hand and rules almost have to be broken.

A half-century ago, Argentina was among the 10 most affluent countries in the world, and then it began a five-decade descent into chaos, developing addictions to military coups, a form of fratricide that had its own name (the Dirty War), hyperinflation and inward-looking nationalism.

The last three and a half years have been different. Under President Carlos Saul Menem, inflation has been tamed, economic growth has soared, billions of dollars of foreign investment have flowed in.

But the disasters of the past have left the country with such a sense of insecurity that many still believe the changes are cosmetic and that Argentina is trapped by its history, a once-important nation that fell into mediocrity, never to arise from it.

Beating the System Counts

"We just don't know if we are capable of stability and of maintaining order," said Jorge Lanata, a columnist for the newspaper *Página 12*. "Can we really be a modern society that plays by the rules of modern countries, or are we just a boy from the poor barrio always thinking he can play by other rules, thinking he won't get caught?"

Playing by the rules. That alone is a matter of national trauma. "Remember, it is not whether you are honest, or a man of character that counts in this country," said an oil and gas businessman recently. "It's whether you are successful, whether you have money, whether you get the headlines, whether you have shown that you can beat the system."

In purely economic terms, of course, much of what President Menem's vast privatization program has accomplished appears irreversible. The former state oil company is sold, the doors of the country have swung open to foreign investors and bureaucrats no longer exercise vast control over the economy.

But none of this guarantees anything about the permanence of political change.

Argentina, like other Latin American economies that have rejected military regimes, has a much longer history of class-based, greed-driven hierarchies, than of democratic access to goods, services and legal protection. Even if the new flows of money are creating new economic growth, stable prices and greater access to consumer goods, it is only a beginning and does not mean that truly representative politics and a fair legal system will evolve. For that, people will have to gain experience in trusting the fairness of their laws — and in obeying them, something that is far from certain to happen.

Just as Maradona essentially believed he was above the rules of international soccer play, a similar disdain is pervasive within the country's political, economic, judicial and social order, and President Menem has done little to change this.

On July 6, more than 40,000 people

marched on the Presidential Palace — people who said they did not feel part of the "Argentine miracle." These were people mostly from the provinces, where unemployment and poverty are growing at alarming rates, and where there is anger about continued corruption in Argentina's political class.

Such a combination of grievances is a potent brew, and there is evidence to back it up. One need only talk privately with a few foreign and local executives to hear half a dozen credible, first-hand accounts of how "commissions" had to be paid to city, provincial and Federal officials to get business done. (Of course, very few can take their cases to court, because most of those who might complain have also paid bribes and know they would be exposed if they tried to expose others.)

Judges, meanwhile, say the Menem Government controls even relatively minor decisions of the courts, putting pressure on them to rule as the Government wishes. Close associates of President Menem who have been charged with corruption have had the charges dropped.

Then there is the overnight-riches phenomenon, in which a government official

The country fears it is trapped by history, like the athlete who made a comeback, only to fall again.

who has been earning, say, \$50,000 a year, suddenly buys a million-dollar house, takes a \$50,000 vacation, or starts driving a \$70,000 car. The explanation almost invariably is a family inheritance.

It is common knowledge here, for example, that the President's son, Carlos Jr., who spends much of his time driving race cars and has few obvious sources of income, recently bought a house in the wealthy section of San Isidro for \$1.5 million.

So far no one has been convicted of corruption, let alone served prison time.

And for the common people, this may provide little incentive to change. These are people who for decades suffered at the hands of their politicians, military leaders and barons of industry. Hyperinflation, generally an express policy of these governments, robbed the public of its savings, sending people running to grocery stores just after they were paid so they might buy before prices went up. Governments froze bank accounts and seized deposits, exchanging them for nearly worthless bonds, and repeatedly devalued the country's currency, wiping out savings.

Reason for Doubt

Getting a telephone line or any kind of license required paying a bribe; low-level officials would keep a portion and send the rest to higher-ups. And the institutions that were supposed to represent law and order — the police, the armed forces and the courts — were the very instruments for muggings, killings and oppression.

The man on the street learned to survive this system by his wits — to speculate in currencies, to give the wrong change, to cut in line. This was called "viveza criolla" or being "piola." The idea was to do to the other, before he did it to you.

Though most Argentines agree there has been some lessening of the level of generalized corruption, nobody sees rapid change. What seems to be changing quickly, though, is the public's tolerance — which is thinning.

And so there is reason to be hopeful, mainly because Argentines are using the moment to identify the problem, and this is a long step from the denial and self-censorship they practiced in the past.

Germans in Paris Herald the Future

By ALAN RIDING

THEY did not goose-step down the Champs Elysées. In fact, so painful is France's memory of Nazi boots that the 200 German soldiers who paraded in this year's Bastille Day ceremonies did not even walk down the great avenue. Rather, they swept by in light tanks, with only a small black-and-white military cross distinguishing their armored vehicles from scores of others in the parade.

Still, even with France and Germany now friends, even with the visiting German troops attached to an embryonic five-nation Eurocorps, the sight of uniformed Germans returning to Paris was bound to upset older French who lived through Nazi Germany's occupation of the city between June 14, 1940 and August 25, 1944.

Some said the 50th anniversary of the liberation of France was not the occasion for such an invitation. Others objected to the route because Nazi soldiers marched down the Champs Elysées every day at noon during those four long years. Communists who fought in the Resistance said that, if a symbol of reconciliation was needed, a youth festival would have been a better idea.

But President François Mitterrand, himself a former Resistance fighter, brushed aside these complaints as "insignificant." He invited the German troops as a gesture of friendship to Germany after Chancellor Helmut Kohl was excluded from ceremonies last month marking the 50th anniversary of D-Day. In Mr.

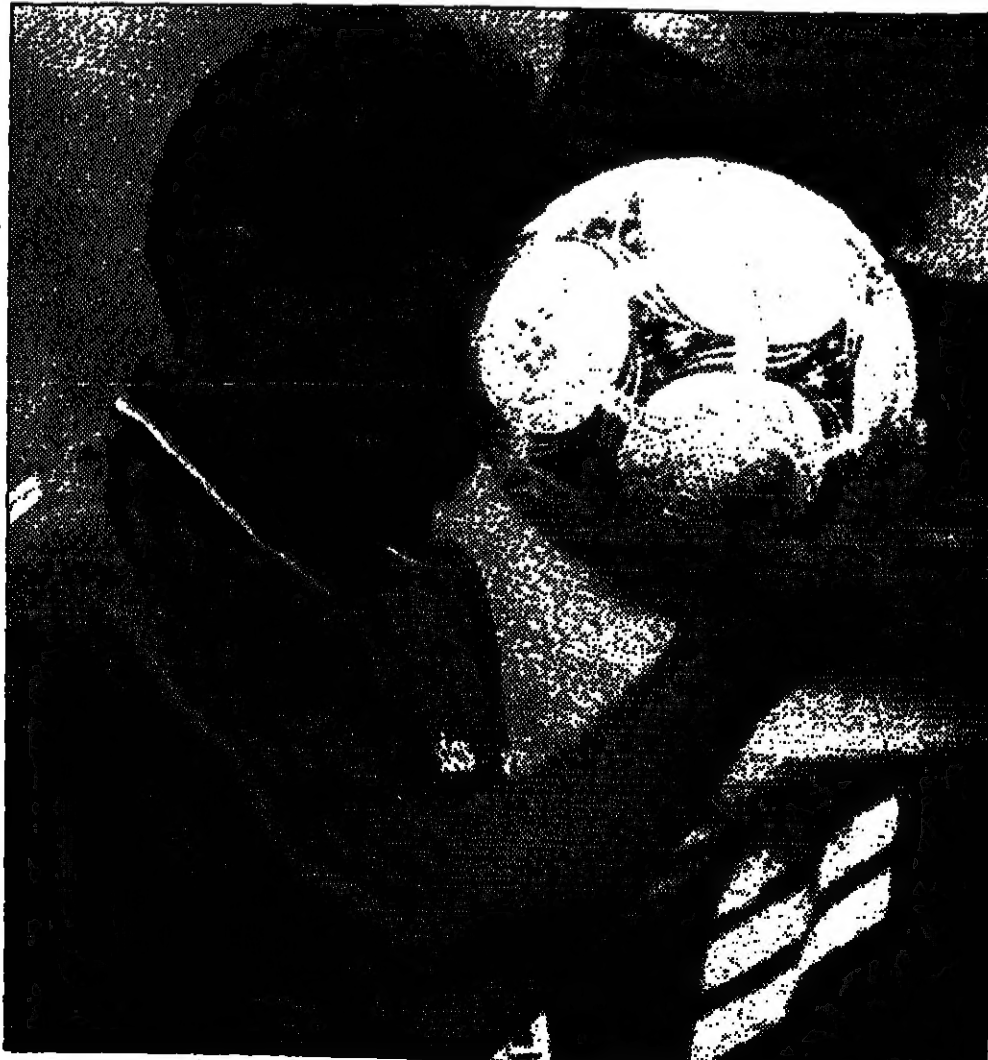
Mitterrand's view, it is more important to dwell on present ties than past wounds.

And he demonstrated that, at the age of 77, he still has his eyes on the future. For France, he believes, that future lies in a strong and prosperous Europe. Mr. Mitterrand and Mr. Kohl have therefore been promoting a 50,000-strong Eurocorps as the cornerstone of a European Army. Belgium, Spain and Luxembourg have now joined, and the corps should become operational Oct. 1, 1995.



Germans joined in the Bastille Day parade in Paris Thursday for the first time since World War II.

Last week, then, it was the Eurocorps — Spaniards and Belgians as well as Germans and French — that paraded as a symbol of Europe's desire for greater independence. Some elderly French heckled the Germans, but other spectators applauded, expressing faith in Western Europe's cooperative future. The clapping was louder than the jeers.



Diego Maradona, captain of Argentina's soccer team, during the 1994 World Cup game with Greece just days before he was expelled for testing positive for drugs.

The Economy

	Last Week	Prior Week	Year Ago
Japanese Yen per Dollar	97.83	98.05	107.55
German Mark per Dollar	1.5534	1.5614	1.7170
Canadian Dollar per U.S. Dollar	1.3772	1.3894	1.2773
British Pound U.S. Dollar per British Pound	1.5617	1.5485	1.4855
Gold Republic National Bank	\$386.00	\$384.25	\$391.25

Currency: Friday, May 19, 1990

"Foreign investors in particular are extremely scared by the fact that this government looks just like the old governments," said Michele Calzolari, a Milan broker. "This has provoked a sharp increase in market volatility."

The New York Times

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Patching Up Health Care

Richard Gephardt, the House majority leader, and George Mitchell, the Senate majority leader, face a fiendishly difficult job as they try to fashion health care legislation from the partial and contradictory committee bills now before them. The majority leaders must find a bipartisan consensus where one is now lacking and shape compromises that will win support without wrecking the health care system they intend to improve.

Mr. Gephardt is trapped because he is forced to work with a badly flawed bill from the Ways and Means Committee. It would impose an employer mandate to achieve universal coverage. But it would also create a government-run plan of last resort that is cynically configured to drive private plans out of existence. In that and other ways, the bill would damage the quality of health care Americans routinely enjoy. Mr. Gephardt also knows that the key provisions of the Ways and Means bill could not possibly make their way past the Senate.

Mr. Mitchell has more room to maneuver. The Labor Committee, led by Edward Kennedy, passed a bill that achieves universal coverage through an employer mandate, but it imposes too many regulatory straightjackets to win bipartisan support. Daniel Patrick Moynihan's Finance Committee went the opposite route: it got rid of price controls and other ill-conceived regulations, but it also eliminated any system of covering all the uninsured. Mr. Mitchell has to figure out how to combine these bills in a way that moves forcefully toward universal coverage, creates well-functioning health care markets and yet does not drive away moderate Republicans on whose support a bipartisan consensus depends.

The most intriguing new idea came last week from Senator Kennedy. He would reach out to liberals by instantly providing coverage to uninsured children and full-time workers. That would eliminate perhaps half of the uninsured next year. He would reach out to critics of employer mandates by temporarily watering down President Clinton's proposal. The employer contribution would be reduced to 50 percent, from 80, for full-time workers; employer contributions for spouses and part-time workers would be put off to the future.

That way employers would be forced to absorb a cost of only about \$1,000 per year for a full-time worker, which works out to about 50 cents an hour — well within the range of minimum-wage hikes that have led to minimal, if any, job losses.

The Democratic leaders feel that every time they move their health care bills toward the Republicans, the Republicans retreat further into their shell. Mr. Kennedy's idea provides a worthy test of the moderates' sincerity. The idea should reassure Republicans like John Chafee of Rhode Island, John Danforth of Missouri and Dave Durenberger of Minnesota that the watered-down mandate would not bury small employers in red ink.

Mr. Mitchell and Mr. Gephardt have very little time to reach a workable compromise. If Congress is to pass reform before elections, each chamber must approve a bill before summer vacation starts Aug. 12. There are only a couple of weeks to dicker. The White House seems ready to compromise. Ditto key Democrats like Mr. Kennedy. All eyes turn to Mr. Chafee and friends.

A University, a Garden, a Quarrel

There are few enough places in New York where one can be both in this city and out of it. The New York Botanical Garden is one of them. So it is distressing that Fordham University is building a 480-foot radio tower at its Rose Hill campus in the Bronx, directly across the street from the garden.

The tower is for Fordham's 47-year-old radio station, WFUV-FM, a public station that carries unique programming and serves six ethnic communities. WFUV previously transmitted from a relatively discreet antenna atop Keating Hall. Construction of the new tower was mandated by Federal Communications Commission guidelines designed to reduce public exposure to radio frequencies. If it is not up by December, WFUV-FM will lose its license.

Over the past several years, Fordham has looked hard for a site for the new tower, exhausting several license extensions in the process. Finally, the university settled on what it deems the only feasible place, got a permit from New York City and

broke ground. Last month the garden, which had not been informed of the construction, noticed what looked like a giant Erector set springing up across the street and promptly howled. Lawyers for the garden persuaded the Buildings Department to order a halt. The university plans to appeal.

It is impossible not to sympathize with Fordham, which has been looking at site after site for years; it is equally impossible not to agree with the garden that the tower is a sad intrusion on an essentially sylvan site.

Tomorrow, representatives from both sides are meeting in what many New Yorkers hope will be a peaceful concave. If the garden persists in a lawsuit, it is certain to spend a lot of money. If rather than contest the suit, the university shuts down its station, radio listeners lose a valuable resource. But if the garden — as it has implied it will — uses the money it might otherwise spend on lawyers to help the university find and develop another site for the tower, everybody could win.

Anyone for Pasuckquakkohowog?

Pasuckquakkohowog: "They gather to play ball with the foot." That is how Native Americans described the game they played with a stuffed deerskin. They were not the first, by far, but the simplicity of their game helps explain why soccer is today the world's most popular sport.

Anyone and any number can play. All you need is a ball and an open field — or a street, or a beach. It is, for the most part, a civil game. The rules are simple. The skills and stamina are demanding, and the artistry of the stars is wondrous.

This afternoon's game for the 1994 World Cup championship has ancient and unclear roots. Was the first goal scored by a boy booting the skull of a Dane, as some Englishmen claim? Did it start with the Chinese, long before the birth of Christ?

There is evidence of Greek and Roman origins, too. The modern game was shaped in the 19th century in English schools, refined in Scotland and spread through the empire. Wherever it is played, the game inspires deep passions, nowhere more than in Europe and Latin America. Europe's soccer clubs are the world's best, so outstanding that one-half of the men on Brazil's cup squad play regularly for those clubs.

Every fourth year they return to play for their homeland in the World Cup competition. The murder of a luckless Colombian star this month, after Colombia's team was eliminated, provided sad evidence of soccer pride gone fanatical. It was a tragic interruption to a global celebration of the game that belongs to everyone.

Look Again at Taiwan

If buying \$8 billion worth of American products entitles China to flout President Clinton's human rights requirements and still win renewal of its trade privileges, buying twice that amount should entitle Taiwan to a little diplomatic respect.

Taiwan has one of Asia's most developed economies, best armed militaries and most vibrant democracies. Yet Taiwan's President is not allowed to stay overnight on American soil. Taiwanese officials are not allowed to meet their U.S. counterparts in government buildings and Taiwan's diplomatic offices in this country cannot use any name that would identify the country they represent.

This charade reflects the long-held position of both Taipei and Beijing that there is only one China and that it includes both the mainland and Taiwan. Washington abided by this fiction both before and after it switched U.S. recognition from Nationalist Taiwan to the Communist mainland in 1979.

But in reality two distinct societies, economies and political systems have grown up on either side of the Taiwan Straits. And despite its official "one China policy," Taipei now seeks diplomatic recognition as a separate political entity.

That has prompted the Clinton Administration to undertake a cautious review of U.S. policy. The resulting recommendations await White House approval. They would ease some of the more humiliating diplomatic restrictions now in force. Cabinet-level visits in both directions would be permitted. Meetings could take place on official premises.

Taiwan's unofficial representative offices could be renamed. These are useful steps, meant to make it easier for Americans to do business with the country's fifth-largest trading partner.

But recognizing reality should not stop there. Taiwan is too important a factor in East Asian politics, economics and security to be left out of the new post-cold war order now taking shape. It belongs in the new World Trade Organization. It ought to be included in the Asean Regional Forum on security being launched in Bangkok later this month. And ideally, it should be admitted to the U.N.

The main obstacle to Taiwan's inclusion in such organizations is the bellicose opposition of mainland China, which openly asserts the right to invade and annex Taiwan if the Government there acts too independently. Beijing claims that its relations with Taiwan are an internal matter to be resolved by the two sides alone without outside involvement.

It is not in America's interest to provoke China on this score. But shutting Taiwan out of international forums also carries risks for the U.S. Under present arrangements, if China made good on its threats to attack, other Asian countries would look the other way while the United States, alone, would find itself caught in the middle of the fray.

Last year, Washington helped arrange a compromise formula that let Taiwan participate in the Asia-Pacific economic summit meetings in Seattle. Now it should begin exploring ways to involve Taiwan in the new regional security forum as well.

We Don't Need a Rerun of Cold War in Bosnia

To the Editor:

Re "Wage a Cold War Against Serbia" (Op-Ed, July 3): The origins of the war are indeed complicated. They involved the collapse of Yugoslavia, the victory of nationalist parties at the polls in Bosnia and Herzegovina in 1990 and the outbreak of fighting in March 1992 between the Serbs and the Croats, followed by attacks on Bosnian territory by Serbian forces in April 1992.

Clearly, the Bosnian Government was the aggrieved party, and the resort to force by the Serbs and the Croats sounded the death knell of the multicultural society that had existed in many parts of Bosnia. For this the national leaders of all three groups are responsible.

Yet the position of the Bosnian Serbs that they would secede if Bosnia declared its independence was well known to the Bosnian Government. Nothing that Mr. Gompert suggests — increased sanctions against Serbia, the launching of a propaganda campaign against President Slobodan Milosevic or even a change in the Government in Belgrade — will persuade the Bosnian Serbs of Bosnia to rejoin a Bosnian state.

Mr. Gompert does not suggest in his cold war scenario how the disputed territory should be divided between the Serbs and the Bosnian Government. What he suggests is, in fact, a campaign to brand Serbia as an aggressor, while leaving it in control of the territory it now occupies but is willing to give up, at least partly. This might satisfy American cold war instincts, but would neither advance the cause of peace nor result in the return of territory to Bosnia.

What Mr. Gompert fails to grasp is that formulas that may have worked during the cold war cannot be mechanically applied to the national and ethnic conflicts now threatening world order. To revert to such formulas is not a sign of leadership, but of frustration and a longing for simpler times. Rallying world public opinion against war crimes — whoever committed them — is one thing. But injecting cold war rhetoric and strategy into the Balkan crisis is quite another. The last thing in the world we need now is a cold war on top of an ethnic one.

PAUL SEIROP
Prof. of Govt. & Foreign Affairs
University of Virginia
Charlottesville, Va., July 7, 1994

Bolster the U.N.

To the Editor:

All nations have agreed that no territorial acquisition resulting from aggression shall be recognized as lawful. David Gompert (Op-Ed, July 3) is to be applauded for opposing the partition plan in Bosnia — a reward for Serbian aggression. To repudiate international law is to invite international lawlessness. But suggesting that the remedy lies in unremitting economic sanctions until Serbs overthrow their criminal leaders is a cure worse than the disease.

Economic war in perpetuity against an unrepentant Serbia penalizes the innocent more than the perpetrators. Instead, let us finally start the process of creating an international order that will not require the United States to police the world.

We need new international institutions to guarantee that aggression and crimes against humanity will no longer be tolerated. The new tribunal for the punishment of war crimes in the former Yugoslavia is an important step forward; it should not be undermined. Peace without justice cannot endure.

The Security Council is authorized and competent to maintain peace, but

veto. New Security Council organs can be created quickly to make sanctions more effective, create an international police force and improve human rights everywhere.

Until powerful nations muster the political will to change a war system for a peace system, no expedient palliative can prevent such tragedies as Bosnia, Rwanda and Haiti. It is high time for new thinking and new solutions.

BENJAMIN B. FERENCZ
New Rochelle, N.Y., July 8, 1994

The writer was a prosecutor at the Nuremberg war crimes trials.

Crippling the Civilians

To the Editor:

In "Wage a Cold War Against Serbia" (Op-Ed, July 3), David Gompert calls for stricter sanctions against Belgrade. Yet even now the innocent civilian population is suffering, not those who rule. International aid organizations and agencies describe the situation in Serbia and Montenegro as a major humanitarian catastrophe affecting 10 million innocent civilians.

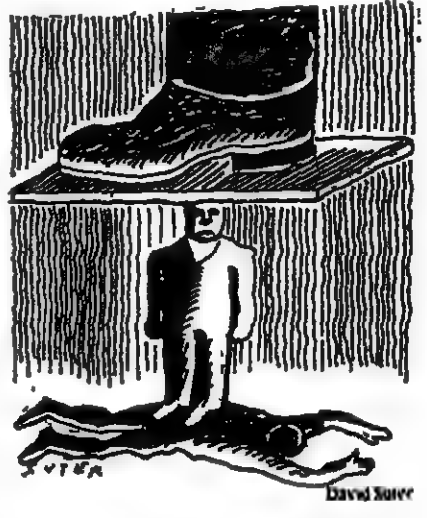
The illegally imposed sanctions are having a devastating impact on the Serbian civilian population, including nearly one million refugees. According to the latest statistics there are in Serbia 200,000 refugees younger than 14; 10,500 of them are less than a year old. The mortality rate in Serbia and Montenegro has increased sharply, particularly among children and the elderly. People in hospitals are dying of curable diseases.

Mr. Gompert says, "a crippled Serbia is preferable to one that is given the chance to rebound." I would like to ask Mr. Gompert: Who is Serbia? A handful of those who govern or 10 million people? What right do we have to play God?

The sanctions have reached genocidal proportions. Pierre Galois, the retired French general, finds them "mean, futile, cruel and stupid as an instrument of repressive moral coercion." I strongly agree. How can the United States permit an assault on an entire nation?

Our continued support for the Islamic countries cannot be used as an excuse for committing genocide against one whole nation. The sanctions against Serbia and Montenegro must end.

LJILJANA KNEZEVIC
Editor, Unity Herald
Little Neck Station, L.I., July 7, 1994



Would Walt Disney Support This Park?

To the Editor:

In 1962 my industrial design company was awarded the contract for the design of the gas industry exhibit at the 1964-65 New York World's Fair. This was particularly flattering as our major competition for the contract was Walt Disney.

Amazingly, Walt himself, far from acting like a disgruntled loser, offered to lend his personal cachet to the project. He appeared at the opening ceremonies, and his picture was used in the news releases. Gas is not the most glamorous subject for an exhibit and we needed all the favorable publicity we could get.

Having cooking with gas in mind, the natural gas association wanted a restaurant as the focal point. With the help of Restaurant Associates and their chief experimental chef, Al Stoeckl, the Festival of Gas restaurant was generally conceded the fair's most desirable eating place.

Walt Disney's gracious attitude, after losing out on the contract, was a lesson I'll never forget. His philosophy, and the success of his projects, was predicated on the belief that the public will reward imaginative enterprise, when done in good taste, with careful appreciation for the visitor's sensibilities.

I'm sure that if Walt were still alive, he would lose no time in backing off from the Manassas, Va., W. DORWIN TEAGUE
Nyack, N.Y., July 11, 1994

Senator Dole's Boss Pays His Health Bills

To the Editor:

About two weeks ago, Senator Robert Dole, the minority leader, came out of a Senate Finance Committee meeting where senators were debating health care reform. He was approached by a group of demonstrators — many were physically handicapped. They asked Senator Dole to back President Clinton's proposal of employer mandates since all members of Congress themselves have

employer-mandated health care paid by all taxpayers. Mr. Dole replied: "Don't mess with you're out of luck!" Being from Kansas and a taxpayer, I find this statement egregious. It shows how unwilling Senator Dole is to give the American people what he himself enjoys and does not have to worry about, employer-mandated health care. Almost all of the media have ignored this selfish statement by the Senator. I have only seen his remarks in The Wall Street Journal of June 23.

JEREMY L. PELOFSKY
Washington, July 11, 1994

The New Ball Game

To the Editor:

During half-time of the United States-Brazil soccer game, I channel-hopped with my television remote to a baseball game, and watched for a minute or so before switching back to the soccer game. There was an injury timeout and I switched back to the baseball game. The same batter was still at bat. The players and the fans were waiting for some action. I switched back to the soccer game, where there was nothing but action.

Take me out to the new ball game.

Soccer. ROBERT B. RUTHMAN
Weston, Conn., July 12, 1994

To the Editor:

World Cup soccer is disproportionately defensive. To add more offense, reduce the number of players on the field and liberalize the substitution rules.

JOHN M. MCCONNELL
Cornwall, N.Y., July 11, 1994

Count Me With Him

To the Editor:

In "It's Called Diplomacy, Senator" (editorial, July 12), you pull yourself to full schoolmarmish height to chastise the uncouth Senator Dole for his failure to apprehend the necessity of praising tyrants like Kim Il Sung. Kim Il Sung had on his hands the blood not only of scores of thousands of Americans but also of hundreds of thousands of Koreans. He was arguably the world's most repressive dictator. You say that the need to lament Kim Il Sung's passing "seems obvious to nearly everyone but Mr. Dole." Well, count me with Mr. Dole. I think all lovers of human rights should take a few moments to celebrate.

JOSHUA MURAVCHIK
Washington, July 12, 1994

The writer is resident scholar, American Enterprise Institute for Public Policy Research.

Which Box to Check? White, Asian or None of the Above?

To the Editor:

My wife (a citizen of China) and myself (a citizen of Britain) have recently settled in your country. We like it here very much and hope to be accepted as citizens one day. But we are both utterly baffled by this business of "racial classification" on which your Government seems to expend so much time and effort, as covered in your July 8 report that ethnic groups testifying at hearings conducted by the Office of Management and Budget are urging the United States to reflect wider diversity in racial and ethnic classifications.

For example, our daughter is precisely one-half English and one-half Chinese. When the time comes to fill out a Census form, which box do we check for her? Are we allowed to check both "white" and "Asian"? Or what? American friends tell us that most universities here operate quota systems against Asians, so our daughter's future may be adversely affected by an "Asian" classification. On the other hand, there are, we are

told, certain jobs in which Asians are underrepresented (police, mail carriers), so an "Asian" classification will benefit her if she decides to pursue one of these careers.

There are many other things that puzzle us. Clearly people like Census enumerators and college admissions officers need to assign a racial classification based on visual inspection. It seems to follow that a blind person could not enter one of these occupations. But doesn't that violate the Americans With Disabilities Act?

Again, there seems to be no legal obstacle to changing my name to Gonzalez and taking up Spanish as my language of choice. Do I thereby become Hispanic? Perhaps Ameri-

cans sorted these things out long ago. To newcomers, the whole business seems *unfathomable*.

Most of all we wonder why the Government of a nation dedicated to equality is concerned with "race" at all. Our daughter is, by birth, a United States citizen. What else does her Government need to know? Perhaps you should consider following the example of South Africa and get out of the racial classification business altogether.

JOHN DERBYSHIRE
Huntington, L.I., July 8, 1994

Proud to Be 90

To the Editor:

I am sure your July 7 article on 95-year-old triplets in Texas is written in the kindest spirit. And we old people appreciate the new humane attitude to aging. But why such condescension? The article's subjects seemed chosen to provide quotes bringing out their laughable limitations.

As a writer and a teacher who will meet another term of classes and have a book published in the autumn of my 91st birthday, I ask that the tone of any appreciation we elders receive be one of respect for our carrying on in defiance of difficulties that make aging not for sissies.

HOPE HALE DAVIS
Cambridge, Mass., July 7, 1994

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In America
BOB HERBERT
Dear Mr. President

From New Orleans comes the story of James Darby, a terror-stricken 9-year-old who, as part of a class project, wrote a letter begging President Clinton to do something about crime.

"I want you to stop the killing in the city," said James, a third grader at the Mahalla Jackson Elementary School. He told the President that too many people already were dead and he was afraid. James Darby had reason to worry. The homicide rate in New Orleans is streaking toward a record. The streets are surprisingly dangerous. And, as in most large American cities, the killing of teenagers and children is commonplace.

"I think that somebody might kill me," said James.

The handwritten letter to the President was dated April 29. On May 8, Mother's Day, while walking home from a picnic, James Darby was shot-gunned to death.

Nine years old. Third grade. When I was 9 the only thing I worried about was Willie Mays's batting average. It couldn't have occurred to me that I might die. On the street in the summer my friends and I listened for the tinkling of the ice cream truck, not an explosion of gunfire. The sound we dreaded most was our parents' calling us inside.

Drastic changes in values have occurred since then. And some of those changes have enabled us to accept the wholesale destruction of Ameri-

A 9-year-old who asked for help is gunned down.

can children as more or less routine. A 10-year-old and a 2-year-old were shot to death in New Orleans around the time that James Darby was killed. The 2-year-old had been used as a shield in a gunfight. There was nothing unusual about these child murders; they are happening in cities across the country, Philadelphia, Los Angeles, Detroit, New York. Check the coroner's offices right now and you'll find the bodies stretched out on the slabs: boys and girls. Teenagers, children, toddlers and infants. We box 'em up, say a few prayers, bury 'em, and move on.

The most shameful thing about James Darby's death is that we can take it in stride. It's not even a big story. No star quality. No Amy, no Joey, no O. J. If he hadn't written the President, James's death would hardly have been noted at all.

In a letter to James's classmates, President Clinton said, "Thank you for writing to tell me about how America's crime epidemic has affected your lives." The President expressed his sorrow over the loss of their schoolmate and said, "I assure each of you that I'm determined to answer James's plea with tough and smart solutions to the crime problems of America."

And then he moved on. There are so many other, more important things to do. There is health care, and Haiti, and GATT. It's not just the President; we all have other priorities. It's as if our humanity were eroding right before our eyes. These kids aren't worth much to anybody. They have been abandoned by virtually everyone who should have been looking out for them — including, in so many cases, their own parents.

No wonder they're afraid. Listen to a 13-year-old boy from New Orleans: "Most of the boys I grew up with are dead. I lie awake at night and think about it. What am I supposed to do?"

That youngster was quoted by Dr. Joy Ososky, director of the New Orleans Violence and Children Intervention Project, in a study she did for the Carnegie Corporation on "Violence in the Lives of Young Children." Incidentally, the boy's comment was true. He had been part of a group of "energetic 6-year-olds" who had started school together. Now, seven years later, most of the boys are dead — the victims of violence.

In her study, Dr. Ososky talks about children who feel "jumpy" and "scared" much of the time, and kids who carry guns and knives to school in a desperate attempt to feel safe. She talks about mothers who caution their children to lie down while watching television because of the danger that "random" bullets might come flying through their apartment windows.

What we have come to tolerate in America's big cities is unconscionable, a moral abomination. The children are paying for it now, but we will all pay for it sooner or later. It will catch up to us. Someday we will encounter the moral equivalent of the slow-moving car with the gunmen inside that pulled up beside James Darby. □

Goodbye, Nation-State. Hello... What?

By Nicholas Colchester

The phrases "international community" and "shared sovereignty" are both, if not quite oxymorons, at least charged with wishful thinking. They are much used in today's talk of foreign affairs, perhaps in the hope that, like some failed ingredients can be made to blend by beating them together hard enough.

Such a technique has worked before. The phrase "nation-state" shows what long repetition of a wishful thought can achieve. Although nations and states are fundamentally different things, we have all come to accept that the blend of them is the basic ingredient of the "world order" — to cite yet another fashionable emulsion. Yet there is a feeling abroad that the era of the nation-state may be fading.

The collapse of the overarching confrontation between two superpowers and ideologies has left mankind having to rethink how best to structure government. This uncertainty plays a big part in the rich world's present feeling of drift and disorientation. Too much of what goes on in modern life transcends the nation-state and its government. Yet systems of government that attempt to follow by transcending national administration have not achieved loyalty and legitimacy.

Meanwhile, nation-states go on suffering the pains they have always known whenever ethnic feeling rebels against the imposition of state frontiers or laws. These pains are intense at present because of an outpouring of ethnic pride uncorked by the ending of Communist hegemony and also because electorates sense that modern governments are no longer able to shield their societies against change, alien competition or waves of immigrants.

The horrors of Yugoslavia, the discrediting of the United Nations, the worries over the futures of Russia and its ex-satellites, Ross Perot and "the great sucking sound" of free

Nicholas Colchester is editorial director of The Economist Intelligence Unit. This is adapted from a report on a conference at the Ditchley Foundations, in Oxfordshire, England. The foundations hold conferences on issues of common interest to Britain and the United States.

trade with Mexico, Europe's post-Maastricht tension — all these are partly traceable to these two problems. Restated briefly, they are that supranational government is inevitable but still not acceptable, and that even well-established nation-states can no longer confer an adequate sense of identity upon their peoples.

While the phrase nation-state has a noble ring of fittingness — one people who have sensibly decided to obey one government — most nation-states had in fact to be cultivated with much ingenuity. France created a "state nation" and gave it an almost human persona. America created the ultimate ideal-based nation. Even Britain embraced a number of nations within its state.

Such civic state-building was helped by the expanding reach of government, by railways, by telegraphs, by the spread of suffrage, by flags, anthems, jingoism, rewritten histories and other 19th century paraphernalia. So successful was the formula and so appropriate to its times, that it was projected potentially abroad to create state-empires, such as France's, or nation-empires, such as Britain's, where that admirable tribe the "English-speaking peoples" were either in control, or ought to be, and ran things from English country houses like Ditchley.

Yet those same technological advances that made nation-states and empires governable now whisk capital and information ungovernably across their frontiers. These advances have created enterprises that can no longer act as national champions if they are to survive against international competition.

Educated elites no longer advance only within their nations; they move in galaxies — of film, finance and fashion — that bestride nations. And where nation-state governments once revealed in their new-found power to control up to 40 percent of their economies, today they are marching away from these commanding heights, putting them up for sale and explaining to their electorates that jobs are scarce because of international forces beyond their control.

The supranational challenge goes beyond the economic. The rise of the electronic media is changing a basic tenet of the post-Second World War order — that nations are inviolable, however they may decide to behave within their frontiers, provided that they do not misbehave across them. Events in Iraq and Yugoslavia have prompted the emergence of a

faltering international consensus on acceptable behavior, though there are already signs of a cultural fault line developing between fast-growing Asia and the mature West over the amount of harshness permissible in government.

So, is the coming of international government now logically unstoppable? Yes, but it will advance with much difficulty, because two of the three ingredients of the rise of the nation-state — identity and legitimacy — are still missing at the higher level. While the principle of noninterference in the affairs of nation-states may be weakening, the willingness of people to die to impose the world's standards is weakening, too. People must still look to the nation-state for their military security.

Meanwhile, the nation-state has acquired a perverse new economic role.

International government is coming, slowly.

It used to be an engine of progress. Now, in the West at least, it is becoming a comforting symbol of the past, something to hang on to against disturbing forces of change. It is to the original definition of nation — "place of birth" — that people now turn, away from a world homogenized by international brands and flows.

These then are the ingredients of our disorientation. Supranational government is needed but unwanted. Subnational identity is wistfully desired, but is too often little more than a costume parade. Nation-state government is still much desired but is being addressed, as it were, from above and below. Well-meaning internationalists talk interminably in smoke-filled rooms. Seething realists wish that conviction politics would return and show that this claimed need for a world order would vanish if only the older extroverts among the nation-states could walk tall again.

Given some grave danger of war, which is not hard to imagine, those realists might yet be proved right, be-

cause the nation-state remains the one entity that people are ready to die for. But it is just as plausible to predict a dispiriting phase of international ghettoization in which outrages exist side-by-side with civilized behavior and the media perpetually tut-tut, and there is neither the motive nor the will in the international non-community to crack down upon the nastiness.

In such an era of leaderless despond, the habit of supranational government would slowly take hold. It is interesting to note that the much vaunted "new world order" is floundering in matters of politics and morality but is taking root in the economic sphere, which is, as has been explained, where the need for it is hardest to deny.

The U.N. has been discredited by Yugoslavia, but the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade has got stronger. The political and institutional parts of the European Union are set for a phase of painful wrangling, but the extremely intrusive rules system of its internal market has held up through recession.

Even the political aspects of supranational government have something going for them: authority above the level of the nation-state paradoxically helps the *amur propre* of smaller nations and regions. Portugal holds more sway within the European Union than it would outside it. The flag of Europe flies more often in Scotland, Catalonia, Rhône-Alpes and Bavaria than it does in London, Madrid, Paris and Berlin, precisely because it is a symbol of a counterweight to those old, aloof capitals.

The tentative upshot of all these thoughts is that the nation-state is far from dead. It is still the main repository of loyalty and legitimacy. Asian nation-states are moving into the phase of high self-confidence that pioneers of the nation-state knew in the 19th century. The birth rate of nations is particularly high, as the Russian empire dissolves and the newcomers experience the normal post-colonial agony of poorly matched states and peoples.

Nevertheless the role of the nation-state is evolving. Government will become a more stratified affair, with power, and a little identity, shifting up above national capitals — and identity, and a little power, shifting down below them. Westminster, Paris and Washington will detect the sensation. Beijing and Moscow will adapt. Brussels and Bonn/Berlin will smile knowingly. And Ditchley will have business aplenty. □

Journal
FRANK RICH

Trail Of Lies

As early as Tuesday the United States Senate may vote to maim American cultural institutions from the Old Globe Theater in San Diego to the Art Institute of Chicago to Kennedy Center in Washington. And it has all happened because of a firestorm accidentally ignited by two middle-aged friends — Dennis Yelkin, a hair stylist, and Jim Berenson, a flight attendant — who went to a performance in a tiny cabaret theater in Minneapolis four months ago.

How did a visit to a show by two arts-loving suburbanites evolve into a crisis imperiling the National Endowment for the Arts? The story would be a farce if the stakes weren't so high — and if the threat to the N.E.A. were not another example of how the religious right poisons the civic atmosphere.

The performance Mr. Yelkin and Mr. Berenson saw, an adults-only fringe event sponsored by the Walker Art Center, was given by the now notorious Ron Athey, who uses ritual tattooing as part of his autobiographical art. But at the time Mr. Athey's show was not notorious; it only became so after surfacing in The Minneapolis Star Tribune three weeks later.

In that front-page article, Mr. Yelkin and Mr. Berenson are the only two audience members quoted by name. Their description of the Athey event suggested that a panicked crowd fled from overhead towels allegedly soaked with a performer's H.I.V.-positive blood. The story also reported that \$150 in N.E.A. funds had been spent on the show.

Soon the Christian Action Network was recycling the account in a "Declaration of War" asking its faithful

A witch hunt targets the arts.

for money to prevent the N.E.A. chairwoman, Jane Alexander, from seeking a \$50 billion budget for "dripping blood on the audience." (The N.E.A.'s actual budget is a mere \$49.63 billion short of that figure.) Before long The Washington Times imported this hysteria to the capital, running a dozen pieces, among them a crude satirical fantasy of Ms. Alexander's being kidnapped by North Korea's Kim Jong Il.

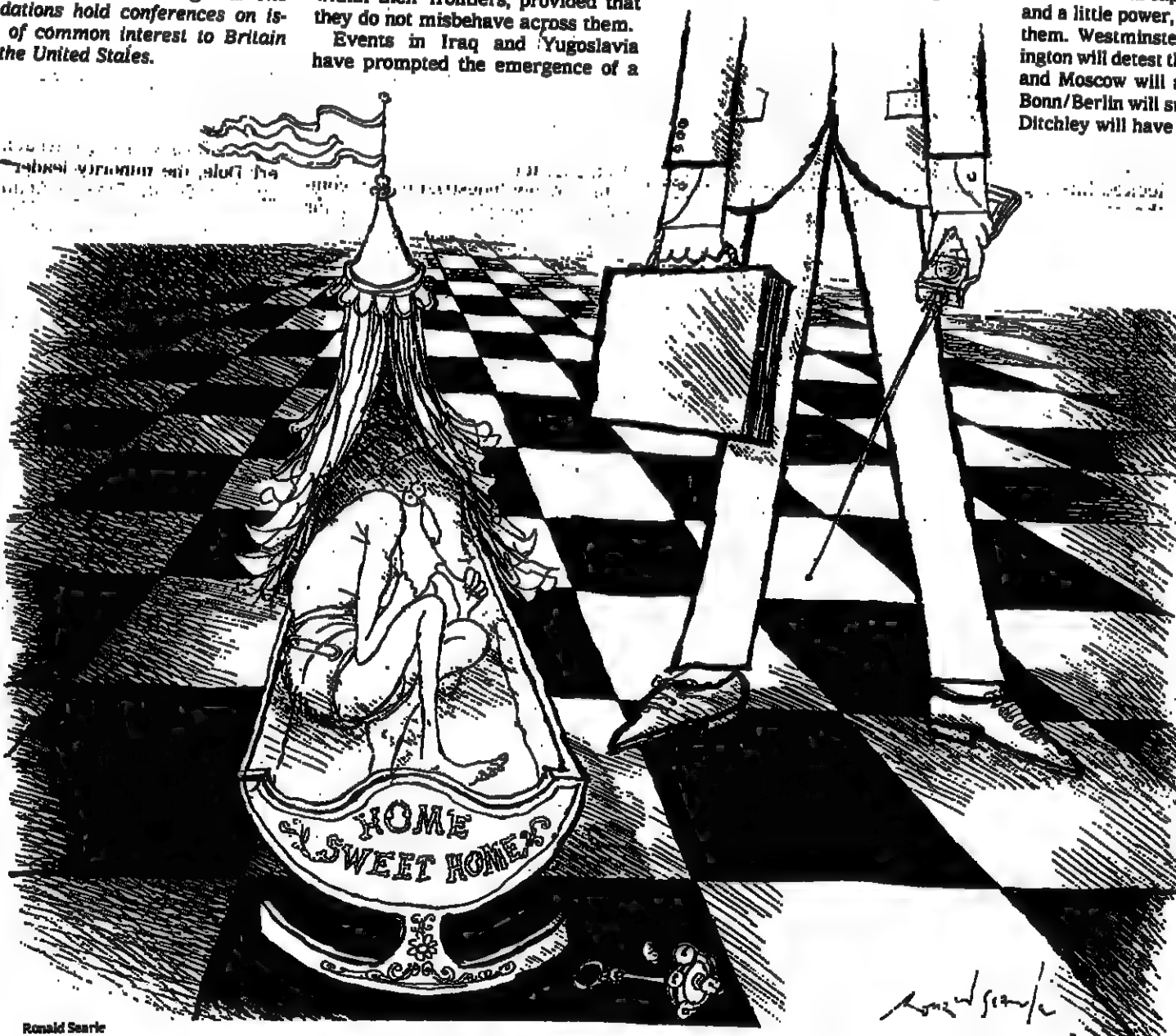
The noise reached the prim Senator Robert Byrd, all-powerful Democrat who is chairman of the Appropriations Committee, and he has now responded by supporting unprecedented cuts of 40 percent to specific N.E.A. programs. A typical example: Theater grants would be reduced from \$8.3 million to \$5.2 million — thereby making the entire Federal largesse to American drama, much of it spent on programs for children, less than half the budget of a single Broadway musical like "Beauty and the Beast."

How did things reach this pass? By one long trail of lies. Last week both Mr. Yelkin and Mr. Berenson, furious at their exploitation by N.E.A. opponents, told me that their words were taken out of context in the original Star Tribune article; both called the Athey performance "valid," if shocking, art. Other witnesses have said that there was no panic, no dripping blood and no health hazard that night in Minneapolis. For that matter, the \$104,500 Walker Art Center grant from which came the infamous \$150 was not even approved by Ms. Alexander but by her conservative predecessor, Anne Imelda Radice, who had been installed by George Bush to placate the religious right.

Now dozens of cultural institutions — including the Wheeling Symphony in Senator Byrd's own West Virginia — stand to be penalized because of a cunning fear campaign designed to make voting against the N.E.A. synonymous with voting against AIDS-infected blood. Whatever happens in Congress, the hysteria will enrich the Christian Action Network, its political patrons and their fight against abortion rights, homosexuals and the separation of church and state.

Senators who threaten to vote against the N.E.A. say they are safeguarding either the public health or the taxpayers' dollars. Don't believe them. There was no health threat, and why would the same politicians who slept through the grand larceny of the S. & L. scandal be so concerned about \$150 — or the rest of a tiny N.E.A. budget that is less than the Government spends each year on military bands? And if protecting public morality is the issue, why not cut the defense budget for the outrages of Tailhook?

The N.E.A., about to be punished for a crime it didn't commit, is simply an easy, politically cost-free whipping boy for the far right as it seeks to raise money and support for its larger agenda. Since the N.E.A.'s most powerful Washington allies are at this moment so busy with their own larger agenda, especially health care, the arts need all the friends they can get — and now. □



Don't Make a Deal

By Mathea Falco

WASHINGTON The report on Thursday that Myanmar's military rulers have made a new overture to Washington may seem like good news. Lift the U.S. arms embargo, they offered, and the army will defeat Khun Sa, the drug trafficker who controls the mountainous Shan state, where much of the country's opium is grown. Myanmar produces more than half the world's opium, the raw material used in making heroin.

With cheap, high-quality heroin now available in many American cities — and fears that a new heroin epidemic may be looming — supplying Myanmar with the helicopters and weapons it needs to fight the drug war may sound like a smart move. But cooperating with the ruling mili-

Mathea Falco, president of Drug Strategies, a policy research group, was Assistant Secretary of State for International Narcotics Matters from 1977 to 1981.

tary junta, the State Law and Order Restoration Council, or Slorc, will not solve our drug problem and will further strengthen one of the world's most repressive regimes.

The Slorc, which took power in 1988 — and renamed the country, formerly Burma — has a long record of human rights violations. It has forcibly resettled ethnic minorities, imprisoned political opponents without trial and killed thousands who protested the regime's suppression of the 1990 election results. The leader of the democracy movement, the Nobel laureate Daw Aung San Suu Kyi, whose party won the election by a landslide, begins her sixth year under house arrest this week.

The United States has led the international effort to end human rights abuses in Myanmar — cutting off economic assistance and anti-narcotics support, imposing an arms embargo, suspending trading privileges and opposing World Bank and other multilateral loans. So far, these tactics have not produced results. Congress should pass a pending resolution that calls among other things for tighter economic sanctions and for the unconditional

release of Mrs. Aung San Suu Kyi. But even if Myanmar's human rights record were less egregious, resuming U.S. anti-narcotics assistance would not be a good use of American tax dollars. Myanmar has never successfully asserted authority over the mountainous regions where drug lords like Khun Sa operate with

Helping Myanmar won't solve our drug problem.

little interference and various ethnic insurgents struggle for independence. Since the Slorc takeover, opium production has doubled, making Myanmar the world's largest supplier.

Although precise numbers are hard to come by, Federal officials estimate that Americans consume 6 percent of the world's heroin — about 20 tons a year out of a total of 350 tons. Almost two-thirds of the heroin sold in the

U.S. comes from Southeast Asia, primarily Myanmar. According to the State Department, Burmese opium production in 1993 exceeded 2,500 tons, the equivalent of about 250 tons of heroin — enough to supply American demand 10 times over.

As we have learned from earlier skirmishes in the "war on drugs" — like breaking the notorious French-Turkish connection in the 1970's — other heroin producers closer to home will fill whatever temporary shortages occur. Mexico, which supplanted Turkey as our major heroin source during the 1980's, and Colombia, which has recently emerged as a new supplier, both have the capacity to meet American demand. So even if the U.S. made a dent in Myanmar's opium production, it would have little impact on the availability of heroin here.

Moreover, according to a February 1994 poll by Peter D. Hart Research Associates, Americans would rather provide funds for community drug prevention, treatment and enforcement programs than for foreign eradication and interdiction efforts. They know that the answers to America's drug problems lie at home, not in the hands of Myanmar's military dictators. □

F I L M

Susan Sarandon: Lover, Lawyer, Marmee

By BRUCE NEWMAN

A VANCOUVER, British Columbia visitor lowers his voice when it is time to ask Susan Sarandon a question about sex, because the actress's 9-year-old daughter, Eva, is in the next room. The question seems relevant because Ms. Sarandon — formerly a repressed New Jersey lapsed high-mass Roman Catholic — is in Vancouver for the remake of "Little Women" to play Marmee. Louisa May Alcott's sexless 19th-century supermom.

"I would hope that sexuality and maternity are not mutually exclusive on screen," she says, "that women my age would not be stripped of their sexuality just for being women my age." Ms. Sarandon, at age 47 the mother of three, does not sound entirely sure about this. There are, after all, Hollywood executives who calculate actresses' ages in dog years, men in whose minds it is but a small leap from Marmee to Miss Daisy and then on to Mother Courage in dinner theater.

"Certainly Marmee isn't sexual, and she's the ultimate mother," Ms. Sarandon says, nervously fingering a tape recorder she has placed on a table in her trailer. "I don't know how you'd find any sexuality there."

She peers into the recorder to see if the tape is moving. It is a machine similar to the one she uses as attorney Reggie Love in "The Client," the film based on John Grisham's novel that opens on Friday. She smiles a movie-star smile, blinding in its perfection. She is getting every word down on tape.

An actress who has been called the thinking man's sex symbol, Ms. Sarandon has seen her roles change in recent years from the seductress in the 1988 film "Bull Durham" to the dedicated mother in last year's "Lorenzo's Oil," and now to what could be termed a character part, as a woman lawyer who has dealt with a drinking problem and who is the moral center of "The Client." It is the first time Ms. Sarandon has been asked to carry a big-budget Hollywood film, with her name listed above the title, ahead of that of Tommy Lee Jones, her co-star.

In casting "The Client," the film makers seem to have felt that the John Grisham franchise was so strong — more than 47 million copies served — that the studio could afford to use two character actors of uncertain drawing power (Ms. Sarandon and Mr. Jones, who plays her adversary, a Federal prosecutor) and an 11-year-old unknown (as a boy with a secret who is being pursued by the mob) for its big summer thriller.

"I think it helps that maybe the book in some ways is a star," says Joel Schumacher, the film's director, "and that John Grisham is somewhat of a star." He adds, however, of Ms. Sarandon, "She is a big movie star, whether her name actually brings people stampeding into the theaters or not." He chose her, he says, because of her combination of maturity, intelligence and sexuality.

Is it possible that after making 33 films, Ms. Sarandon will go out on those movie screens a box-office also-ran and come back a superstar?

Probably not. "You're more likely to be in a big movie if you're on the guy's arm," Ms. Sarandon acknowledges. In "The Client," far from being on a guy's arm, she pursues a moviegoing battle of wits and legal jurisdiction with Mr. Jones. "So this is definitely a trend that is not embraced by the people who would like to see me have some longevity in my career. But there's career that's guided by seeking heat and career that's guided by heart. It's foolish to think you can choose what's going to be hot."

When Mr. Schumacher approached her about starring in the thriller, he shot straight for the heart. During lunch at a packed restaurant in Ms. Sarandon's Chelsea neighborhood in New York, he had flowers sent to the table and then, to her astonishment, got down on the floor. "I just couldn't imagine making the movie without her," he says. "I thought, 'I've got to do something really dramatic.' So I took her hand and I proposed. I said, 'I can't live without you. Come and marry me on the screen for four months.'"

Ms. Sarandon was brought up the eldest and most devout of nine brothers and sisters in Edison, N.J. "I was reciting the catechism and praying fervently that when the Communists came over to hang us on crosses, I would have the strength not to deny my faith," she says. "I never thought about becoming a nun because I just assumed I would be made a saint. Being a movie star simply never occurred to me."

Like St. Joan waiting eagerly at the stake for that indispensable Hollywood commodity, heat, Ms. Sarandon stands at the precipice of middle age wearing her filigree of wrinkles like chain mail, staring contentedly into the abyss. Sitting across a Formica table in her trailer on the set, the hooped skirts of 19th-century New England replaced by a loose-fitting

tan jumper, she is much less formidable in person than on the screen. Her frame is small and delicate, which makes the round parts, particularly her eyes, seem that much larger.

She would not be considered old in any society that venerates women who run with the wolves. But when the biggest, baddest "Wolf" at the box office requires a leading lady 20 years his junior, it may be time to start thinking about running with the board-certified plastic surgeons.

"There is a real radiance about Susan now," says Mr. Schumacher, who has given a flirtatious subtext to the battle between Ms. Sarandon and Mr. Jones in "The Client." "I think the little lines around her face and the changes her body has gone through after having three children make her even more sexy. When it comes to true sexuality, I think you need the fantasy that this person has some investment in pleasing you."

Ms. Sarandon has often aimed to please — sometimes to distressing effect — in a film career of nearly a quarter century. She surrendered her virginity to a transvestite from another planet in the 1975 cult movie "The Rocky Horror Picture Show," then nearly sank her cinematic future in 1983 by making love on screen to a French lesbian vampire — not that there's anything wrong with that — played by Catherine Deneuve in "The Hunger."

"Many actors who had much hotter launches than Susan didn't last as long as she has, which tells you something about how smart she is," Mr. Schumacher says. "I don't think she spends any time worrying about it."

She generated sufficient heat with her performances in "Thelma and Louise" in 1991 and "Lorenzo's Oil" to receive back-to-back Academy Award nominations and used the occasion of the latter awards show to make a short speech in behalf of Haitian refugees with AIDS, much to the horror of the show's producers. Her remarks, which took 28 seconds, lingered in the air long after the broadcast was over. She was dismissed by some as a limousine liberal, though Ms. Sarandon is hardly the sort of person to leave her political passions idling at the door.

"There's nothing dilapidated about the way she decides to engage in the world," says Ms. Sarandon's friend Kathy Engel, who runs a New York communications firm called Riptide. Ms. Engel acts as a liaison between Ms. Sarandon and the Center for Constitutional Rights and other social agencies. "If she wasn't deeply committed," Ms. Engel says, "she wouldn't take the risks that she does. But she sees how her life and the lives of her children are connected to the larger world. Some people were upset with what she did, but the Haitian people were incredibly grateful."

Ms. Sarandon has proved especially adept at portraying working women, perhaps because she has a ground-level view of their world. In her recently concluded "waitress trilogy," she worked in an oyster bar in the 1981 film "Atlantic City," flipped burgers in "White Palace" (1990) and slung hash in "Thelma and Louise."

It was in "Atlantic City" that Ms. Sarandon appeared in the now-famous scene in which she washed her breasts with lemon to remove the fishy smell from her skin. The scene seems to have left on Ms. Sarandon's career the indelible scent of sex that only now may be fading with her newfound roles as mothers. In addition to the mother in "Lorenzo's Oil" and her role as Marmee, Ms. Sarandon plays the mother of seven boys in a low-budget film, "Safe Passage," she shot in New York after completing "The Client."

Ms. Sarandon won the career-making role of Annie Savoy, the intoxicatingly licentious in loco parentis figure of "Bull Durham," at the age of 40 because of her rare combination of intelligence and sex.

"Luckily for me, it was a very difficult part to cast," Ms. Sarandon says, "because you had to move an

amazing amount of verbiage and at the same time have a sense of humor and some legs. I guess that narrowed it down."

The success of that picture ended a humiliating period in Ms. Sarandon's life. She had gone broke four years earlier; then the role she had agreed to play in "The Witches of Eastwick" was given to the heat-seeking missile of the day, Cher. Ms. Sarandon ceded the meatier witch role to Cher and took a smaller witch part. "In a way, that movie really broke my heart," she says. "I felt like such a fool. At each step they asked me to trust them, and I kept doing it. And every time I was betrayed."

An ironclad contract was all that prevented her from quitting a production that grew increasingly bizarre. "When they were no longer giving me wardrobe," she recalls, "I wore two evening gowns that were Cher's rejects from the old 'Sonny and Cher Show.'"

A person could not help being changed by wearing Cher's old clothes. Desperate for the first time in her career, Ms. Sarandon paid her own way from her home in Italy to read for the female lead in "Bull Durham" when other actresses had refused to audition. "I had to grovel to get that part," she says. "The studio had a list of people who they preferred, and I was not on it." The studio was Orion, now nearly nonexistent.

The director Ron Shelton, who was making his first movie, says he was obliged not only to use Orion's list but was not allowed to reveal whose names were on it. "Susan didn't know that she actually wasn't on the list," Mr. Shelton says. "I was in the horrible position of not being able to tell her. 'You don't have a chance to get the part.'"

Her reading was a triumph. And after it was over, she went to Orion and paraded up and down the halls in a showy red-and-white dress. The studio, not knowing she had already auditioned, ordered Mr. Shelton to put her on the list. "She's never forgotten the power of a red-and-white striped dress in a hallway full of men," Mr. Shelton says.

Her performance in "Bull Durham" — so brassy and insinuating — made her the early favorite for an Academy Award. "I was shattered when I didn't even get a nomination," she says. "I wept for days. I was very pregnant and convinced I would never work again. And though I knew they didn't mean anything, somehow I thought in terms of keeping my career going a nomination would really make a difference."

All was not lost, however, for it was while making "Bull Durham" that she and Mr. Robbins met and began a relationship that has lasted for six years and has given them Eva as well as Jack Henry, 4, and Miles, 2. Mr. Robbins has since gone on to star in "The Player" and "The Hudson Proxy." He played the young pitching phenom in "Bull Durham," Nuke LaLoosh, who falls in love with the seductive older woman, a role Ms. Sarandon has nearly patented. In "White Palace," she was 13 years older than her leading man, the actor James Spader; in "Thelma and Louise," she was 12 years older than the actor Michael Madsen, who plays her boyfriend; and, of course, in her own semiprivate life she is 12 years older than Mr. Robbins.

"There is a very small list of older women movie stars," Mr. Schumacher says, "while men like Paul Newman and Clint Eastwood seem to work until they die. In the 45 to 65 age group of actresses in America, you'd be hard pressed to find one who doesn't look 30 because they've had so many boob jobs and skin scrapings that it denies their own reality. Are we uninterested in aging women until they get to be close to 70? As they glide gracefully toward death, then they're kind of discovered, like Grandma Moses."

As she glides gracefully toward 50, Ms. Sarandon will have to find a way to make menopausal sexuality glamorous enough to be acceptable to audiences, as Marlene Dietrich once



Ms. Sarandon and Tommy Lee Jones in "The Client." — "Many actors who had much hotter launches than Susan didn't last as long as she did," says Joel Schumacher, the film's director.

did, or she will have to confine herself to roles less challenging than the ones she is capable of playing. "That is the problem she faces," says Mr. Shelton. "As men grow older into leading men roles, women grow older into television specials. I think Susan can be a pioneer in changing that."

Ms. Sarandon, on the other hand, does not see in her career a grand design to change Hollywood's perception of women. "I was never incredibly aggressive about my career, I must admit," she says. "I always thought it was kind of a lark. Then it was such a miracle having these children, and I became so completely immersed in raising them that I let go of everything else, became fearless in certain areas. I didn't worry if I was unsympathetic." (She might be speaking of her role as the obsessive

mother in "Lorenzo's Oil.") "I didn't worry if I was playing unattractive." (By which she could be referring to the part of Marmee, for which she wears old-age makeup.)

"I had accepted the fact that I would never work again each time I had a child," she says. "But then something would come through, and it seemed to come back better and better each time."

On the subject of motherhood, Gore Vidal once advised Ms. Sarandon that anyone foolish and optimistic enough to engage in bringing up babies was likely to make mistakes, some of them grievous. "You just have to hope that whatever neurosis you give them," counseled Mr. Vidal, the author and lifelong bachelor, "is a productive one."

What, Ms. Sarandon, has passed for a world star?

along most noticeably to her daughter, Eva, are large, luminous eyes and a sense of serendipity.

It is afternoon, and Eva has returned from the set of "Little Women," where she has been watching the actresses Winona Ryder, who plays Jo, and Trini Alvarado, who plays Meg, film a scene in which they try to bathe a baby. "This is good experience for those girls," Ms. Sarandon says to her daughter. "They haven't had as much experience as you have with babies."

"Oh, yeah," Eva replies, rolling her eyes. "Too much experience."

Ms. Sarandon explains: "She had a magic wand, and both times before I knew I was pregnant, she waved it over me and wished for them. I told her, 'You wished for these boys,' and she said, 'Yes, but I didn't know they

GOOD RIDDANCE!

BY CATHY MILLHAUSER / EDITED BY WILL SHORTZ

ACROSS

- 1 Declined
- 6 Sound of sawing wood
- 11 This isn't it
- 15 Part of the second qtr.
- 18 Conger's cousin
- 19 Caught congers
- 20 Land of ancient Ephesus
- 22 Rap's Dr.
- 23 At the office Mr. Ridder
- 26 Fondue, for one
- 27 Shady bunch
- 28 Razor brand
- 29 To be, to Balzac
- 30 Marx born Leonard
- 32 "Agnes"
- 33 At the bank Mr. Ridder
- 37 Woe
- 40 Windward's opposite
- 41 Dwarfish
- 42 Kempt
- 43 Gudrun's victim
- 45 Toms "Sure!"
- 47 Procedure: Abbr.
- 48 In the gym Mr. Ridder
- 55 LXVII x III
- 58 Court king Arthur
- 59 Deco artist's pseudonym
- 60 Bungle
- 64 Back at work Mr. Ridder
- 68 Wax-and-tint art form

- 123 Some are gray
- 124 Astronomer Tycho
- 125 Brand X
- 126 Patriotic women's org.
- 127 Swallow hole?
- 128 Pioneer in calculus
- 129 Sweet girl of old song

DOWN

- 1 Fixes firmly
- 2 Kind of algebra
- 3 Cliché
- 4 Grub
- 5 Give a new hue
- 6 Rows
- 7 "Toward Freedom" autobiographer
- 8 City on the Allegheny
- 9 Short play?
- 10 Tokugawa shogunate capital
- 11 — balance (have a decisive effect)
- 12 Muslim nymph
- 13 Kitties need them
- 14 Make equal
- 15 More than devotees
- 16 Tugling
- 17 Calmly lies
- 21 Primitive: Prefix
- 24 Applies with cotton balls
- 25 Ancient Iranian
- 31 Worked (up)
- 34 Colombian city
- 35 Whiffenpoof Society members

- 36 Commercial award
- 38 Ernie Bilko creator
- 39 Ordinal number
- 43 Scuss's "Horton Hears"
- 44 1969 Oates novel
- 45 Half of sedecim
- 46 "Under Hawaiian Skies" accompaniment
- 49 Toast, in diner slang
- 50 Figure-eight half
- 51 Tree good for carving on
- 52 Supply
- 53 It's burnt or raw
- 54 Princess' need
- 55 Swamp critters, for short
- 56 Stash
- 57 Acquire
- 61 Simon Legree's creator
- 62 "Alice in Wonderland" cat
- 63 Initials, maybe
- 65 Expenditure
- 66 Topps rival, to baseball card collectors
- 67 Like some roofs
- 68 Sra., across the Pyrenees
- 72 Glass: Sp.
- 74 Vier preceder
- 75 — avia
- 76 Unveil, in poetry
- 77 Alligator logo name

- 78 Ice cream —
- 79 Narrow berth
- 85 Visually blah
- 86 F.D.R.'s dog
- 87 Some are essential
- 88 Was awarded
- 89 Mere morsel
- 90 Downgraded
- 91 San Francisco Bay city
- 92 Brandy-Cointreau concoction
- 96 Acceptable, in some books
- 97 Reins cats and dogs?
- 99 Hill V.I.P.: Abbr.
- 100 "— luego!"
- 101 Most discerning
- 102 Markey who played Tarzan's Jane
- 103 "Mutt and Jeff" cartoonist Bud
- 104 Little on the end
- 105 Movie title rider
- 107 Share a view
- 108 Girls of Spain
- 109 Float decoration
- 110 Cousin of a potter's wheel
- 115 Graceful bird
- 118 Coffee container
- 119 Brit. award
- 120 Land on the Rio de la Platte: Abbr.
- 121 Stroke for Seles

ANSWER TO PREVIOUS PUZZLE

SOOT VASSALAGE SIPS
CROOK IMPERATOR ANSEA
OCTAL DIAMETERS ROOTS
WHATIS TRINE ATONES
LIT DEBY SAINTEXPERY
DEBASE SHEERARS
INSIST EROS BIG
EBAN ENTIAL DRS OCAIA
LAB SUNNI SOILBANKS
SHULTZ DEISM ROUER
ANTARES STIES NISSAN
MIKES ANTON SEISM
MULETEARS VENOS ILE
ASIDE CIA USABLE TALC
DEB TALL ASITIS
SPIRTERS GODDAD
LITTLEBRIDGE COOL PAT
ENURED GALLA NEEVEY
ATRIA ENLARGERS BUNOR
PRINT ONESEATER SCANS
SING SEVERATE KNEE



Ms. Sarandon and Kevin Costner in the 1988 film "Bull Durham." — The part required an amazing amount of verbiage and good legs.

Bruce Newman is a senior writer at Sports Illustrated.

Perfume makers take note: Cinnamon does it

The way to a man's heart may indeed be through his stomach, a Chicago study suggests. Sheryl Stolberg reports

OK, so it isn't exactly haute science. And maybe it is a little bit risqué. But of all the trips Dr. Alan Hirsch has taken during his wacky journey from the tip of the nose to the center of the mind, his study of male "blood enhancement" is surely the most provocative.

Hirsch is a Chicago neurologist who treats people with smell disorders. But his passion is investigating the murky arena of how smells affect behavior.

For this euphemistically titled experiment, he asked the question perfume makers have spent decades — and untold dollars — trying to answer: What scents turn men on?

Hirsch recruited a group of male medical students. Monitors, akin to those that measure blood pressure, were strapped to their genitals.

Hirsch then had the men sniff an array of odors. He tested delicate flowery scents — lily of the valley and rose. He tested the earthy aroma of musk. He tested Chanel No. 5 and Obsession by Calvin Klein.

And now, the untold secret, the only fragrance that consistently increased blood flow — fresh cinnamon buns.

"That," Hirsch jokes, "told us one of two things: No. 1, medical students are always hungry. Or No. 2, the way to a man's heart really is through his stomach." Hirsch's olfactory adventure reflects a growing fascination among a tiny corps of researchers — not to mention the perfume-buying public — with the mysterious, untapped powers of smell.

The questions are intriguing. Can odors take the jitters out of a hospital visit? Can they jolt us awake and lull us to sleep? Can they make us run faster, jump higher, think smarter or slim down?

If you like a store's scent, are you more likely to spend money there? Do fragrances shape behavior even when they are too subtle to detect?

Answers are elusive, and commercial ventures are running way ahead of scientific proof.

In the United States, the booming aromatherapy business is expected to rake in \$230 million in sales this year, up from virtually nothing a decade ago.

In upstate New York, a profes-

sor has patented a desktop air filter that emits fragrances such as citrus and peppermint believed to make people more alert.

In Japan, a construction company is installing odor-release mechanisms in its buildings' heating and air-conditioning vents so employees can pump in lemon scent to make workers more productive.

Does any of this work? Nobody knows, and many mainstream scientists are skeptical. Says Richard Doty, a highly respected smell researcher at the University of Pennsylvania: "There's a lot more fiction out there than there is fact."

Hirsch, for one, is a believer. The frenetic neurologist with the slicked-back hair and a penchant for junk food (he works 18-hour days, fueling himself largely on bottled iced cappuccino, Nestlé's Crunch bars and packaged brownies) is a maverick, to be sure. He can talk excitedly for hours about the wonders of smell.

"You have heard of love at first sight?" he asks, practically breathless. "Well, a large part of it is love at first sniff."

"Smell has the most powerful impact of any sense... We have a whole universe at the tip of our nose that we are not even thinking about, that has been virtually unexplored."

"Nothing is more memorable than a smell," writes author Diane Ackerman, in her best-seller *A Natural History of the Senses*. "Smells coat us, swirl around us, enter our bodies, emanate from us. We live in a constant wash of them."

In the animal world, where creatures rely on sense of smell to survive, social interaction is governed by the nose.

Among marmoset monkeys, rank within the troop is distinguished by subtle nuances in odor. After red-tailed garter snakes mate, the male marks the female with a "pheromone" — a chemical that is often scented — to make her unattractive to future suitors.

Queen honey bees secrete pheromones to keep worker bees on the job.

Whether pheromones work in people — whether it is, in fact, love at first sniff — is a matter of intense debate.

And while evolution has left people less dependent on smell than animals, odors still alert us to



danger — gas leaks, fire, spoiled food.

As a species, humans have been obsessed with smell at least since the time of Cleopatra, when Egyptian priests burned aromatics to help heal the sick.

Anthropologist Margaret Mead reported that in primitive cultures, tribes went to war because they hated each other's odors.

As Ackerman notes in her book, smells transport people back in time — to grandmother's kitchen, or summers at the beach. Ask people what the most important senses are, and most will say sight and hearing. These senses have long been reflected in medical research.

The National Institutes of Health spends an estimated \$916 million each year on hearing research and more than \$275m. on vision, but just \$16m. on smell.

Little, if any, of this money is devoted to exploring the link between smell and behavior. With such limited resources, experts say there are more pressing matters to investigate.

Among them are basic research into how people smell; new methods of treating smell loss; and the exciting discovery that a huge family of genes — perhaps thousands, or as many genes as there are odors — controls human ability to detect different scents.

Still, there is good scientific reason to believe that smell has the power to shape emotions and be-

havior, according to neurologist Richard Costanzo, a smell researcher at the Medical College of Virginia.

Vision, hearing and touch travel a convoluted path to the limbic system, the emotional center of the brain. But smell — and its close cousin, taste — are directly wired to it.

When a scent is inhaled, it travels through the nostrils to the olfactory bulb, which fires a fast message to the limbic system — too fast to be translated into language. Some experts believe this is why

smell lacks its own vocabulary. Odors are not red or blue, like colors. Rather, they are described as what they smell like — a mint leaf, a rose.

Hirsch has a vision of the future — 10 or 20 years into the next millennium — and this is it:

Ten minutes before you are scheduled to wake up, the alarm clock sprays a scent to make you more alert. Kitchen appliances emit one smell to make you hungry, another to suppress your appetite.

Your office is scented to make

you more productive. At the gym, another scent increases your exercise rate. At night, an odor relaxes you before bed.

Of course, no one has yet precisely identified such odors, and there is no universal agreement about what smells good. But who knows?

Perhaps, on the perfume counter of tomorrow, alongside the Obsession and the Chanel No. 5, there will reside a high-priced bottle containing the sticky sweet scent of ... cinnamon buns. (Los Angeles Times)

Sniff more food — and lose weight

At his Smell and Taste Treatment and Research Foundation — a one-doctor operation in a suite atop an elegant downtown shopping tower — Dr. Alan Hirsch is trying to unlock the potential of smell.

His walk on the wild side of smell has made the following contributions to science:

- People were more willing to buy Nike sneakers — and pay more for them — when they tried on the shoes in a floral-scented room.
- The same was true even when the scent was so faint people could not detect it.
- Gamblers plunked 45 percent more quarters into slot machines when a Las Vegas casino was scented with a pleasant artificial smell.

When Hirsch ratcheted the odor level up, he found spending increased 53%.

Students in a Portland, Oregon, high-school calculus class, asked to connect numbers in a maze, performed better when they wore surgical masks with a sweet springtime scent.

These students worked three times faster than the others.

But the study that really brought Hirsch notoriety is his work on smell and weight loss.

He says he noticed patients gained weight, as much as nine kilos, after losing their sense of smell.

Maybe, he reasoned, if we give people more smells, they'll eat less. The concept might contradict common sense — don't people get hungry when they smell food? — but it seemed to work.

For the study, 3,193 people were given inhalers containing an odor that vaguely resembled Fritos corn chips. At the outset, their average weight was 98 kilos. Some weighed as much as 270 kilos.

Hirsch told them to sniff whenever they felt like eating. The more they sniffed, he discovered, the more weight they lost — an average of 13.6 kilos over six months. Some took 285 sniffs a day, the equivalent of one every three minutes during waking hours — and lost more than 45 kilos. (S.S. Los Angeles Times)

IDF commander in the areas may detain an Israeli

LAW REPORT

ASHER FELIX LANDAU

In the Supreme Court, sitting as a High Court of Justice, before Justices Eliyahu Mazza, Ya'acov Kedmi and Yitzhak Zamir, in the matter of Avraham Shaier, petitioner, versus the IDF Commander in Judea and Samaria, respondent (H.C. 2612/94).

AVRAHAM Shaier, an Israeli national, lives in Kiryat Arba in the area of Judea. On April 4, 1994, the respondent ordered his administrative detention for three months under section 1 of the Order Relating to Administrative Detention (Interim Provisions, Judea and Samaria, No. 1229) of 1988.

Shaier's appeal before a legally qualified military judge was dismissed. He then petitioned the Supreme Court, sitting as the High Court of Justice, to set aside the detention order.

Justice Mazza delivered the judgment of the court. Shaier had submitted in the main, he said, that the respondent had no power to order the detention of an Israeli national. He had also contended that the respondent should have been content with restricting his movements or activities without ordering the drastic step of his detention.

Shaier did not challenge the commander's general power to order a person's administrative detention where security considerations demanded this step, Justice Mazza continued. However, his submission was that an Israeli national, even if he lived in the territories, could be detained only by order of the minister of defense under the Emergency Powers (Detention) Law of 1979.

In other words, if an Israeli national in the territories was a serious security risk, all the commander could do was to move the defense minister to act under the above Law.

The assumption that the military commander could discriminate between different sections of the population under his command offended against basic conceptions and was totally unaccept-

able, Justice Mazza said.

IT WAS not necessary to examine in general the scope of the commander's legislative and executive powers. It was amply clear that in protecting the security and welfare of the area and population under his command — a duty imposed upon him by customary international law — he was empowered to issue and enforce the orders necessary for this purpose.

Section 1(a) of the above Order 1229 empowered the commander to direct the detention "of a particular person" where this was required to maintain security. The plain meaning of this provision was to empower him to arrest "any person" where this was necessary. The distinction urged by the petitioner, therefore, could not be sustained.

Shaier had submitted that although, as a rule, Israeli law applied only within the borders of the state, it was now to be applied to Israeli nationals who were permanent or even temporary residents of the territories. It followed that the Emergency Powers Law of 1979 (supra) applied to him even if he committed the acts complained of outside Israel.

Justice Mazza held that this submission too could not be upheld. Although there were exceptions, Israeli law applied to the territory of Israel as defined in section 3 of the Interpretation Law of 1981, and not to other areas occupied by the IDF.

Citing, inter alia, the Labisse case (H.C. 27/48-Selected Supreme Court Judgments, vol. I, p. 136) he mentioned some exceptions such as those in section 13 of the Military Justice Law of 1955, sections 4-9 of the Penal Law of 1977, and section 38 of the Dangerous Drugs Ordinance (New Version) of 1973.

Shaier had sought to learn from the Emergency Regulations (Judea and Samaria, Gaza Region, Golan Heights, Sinai and Southern Sinai-Criminal Jurisdiction and Legal Assistance) (Extension of Validity) Law of 1977 (which extended the application of a 1967 Law), that the legislature intended to apply to Israel in the territories a separate legal system, excluding them from

the laws of those areas.

Citing Supreme Court precedents and legal texts, Justice Mazza rejected Shaier's contention. He pointed out that under section 11B of the Law and Administration Ordinance of 1948 (as amended in 1967), "The law, jurisdiction, and administration of the State shall extend to any area of Eretz Yisrael designated by the government by order." However, save for the historic step of applying Israeli law and administration to eastern Jerusalem, no order had been issued under that section.

Moreover, under section 1 of the Area of Jurisdiction and Powers Ordinance of 1948, "Any law applying to the State of Israel shall be deemed to apply to the whole of the area... and any part of Palestine which the minister of defense has defined by proclamation as being held by the Defense Army of Israel." However, the minister has so far issued no such proclamation.

IT WAS true that various statutory provisions had been applied in the territories. Nevertheless, Israel had consciously and deliberately refrained from any general application of Israeli law to the territories occupied by the IDF. Israel had preferred to base its control on the norms of military administration — comprising the law already in force in each area at the time of its occupation by the army, the rules of customary international law and the demands of security.

The very introduction of specific legislation to apply particular provisions to Israeli settlers in the territories showed that other provisions of the law did not apply. The accepted rules of interpretation applying to legislation should apply equally to military orders (subject to restrictions in the definition of their powers). It followed that the order of the commander in the present case did not apply beyond the area of his jurisdiction. It also followed that, in the absence of any contrary provision, it applied equally to all the residents of the area without discrimination.

Shaier had also submitted that the power of the defense minister

under the Emergency Powers Law of 1979 to issue a detention order negated the power of the military commander to take this step.

Justice Mazza held there was no substance in that contention. Even were he to assume — and it was indeed only an assumption — that the minister could issue an order detaining a resident of the territories, that would not mean excluding the commander's power to do likewise.

Shaier had relied in this context on the more stringent powers of review of the detention order contained in the 1979 Law as contrasted with those in the territories.

It was true, Justice Mazza said, that there were different points of comparison and of contrast between the procedures in Israel and in the territories in this regard, as illustrated in Sagdia's case (H.C. 253/88 — The Jerusalem Post of November 30, 1988).

However, this feature did not affect the commander's powers under order 1229.

Justice Mazza then examined in some detail the grounds relied upon by the commander in making the order, including several instances of violence and disturbing the peace by Shaier. While recognizing that an administrative detention order was very serious and far-reaching, and was to be issued only when imperative to protect clear security interests, he concluded that the commander had acted reasonably in the present instance.

FOR THE above reasons the petition was dismissed.

Naftali Werzberger appeared for Shaier, and Malchiel Blass, senior assistant state attorney, appeared for the state.

The judgment was given on June 16, 1994.

2 ONE-DAY TRIPS

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BUSINESS & FINANCE

MONDAY, JULY 15, 1994

Private bills in pipeline would add NIS 5.7b. to state budget

Some proposals increase government's involvement in economy

JOSE ROSENFELD

PRIVATE bills that have passed their first reading in the Knesset threaten to impose expenditures of NIS 4.1 billion a year and a one-time expenditure of NIS 1.6b. on the government, Finance Minister Avraham Shohat warned yesterday.

In addition, since the beginning of last year, 13 laws have been enacted which originated as private bills, imposing an annual budgetary obligation of NIS 557 million and a one-time expenditure of NIS 25m.

They also require over NIS 30m. in additional expenditures for each Knesset election and NIS 120m. for each round of municipal elections.

Treasury officials said these proposals do not take into account the integrated social welfare, economic and defense needs and fail to take an overall budgetary perspective.

Moreover, the proposals contradict the government's budgetary priorities, and in some cases increase the government's involvement in the economy. Finally, and most impor-

tantly, these proposals create a financial burden which state coffers cannot bear, Treasury officials said.

At today's cabinet meeting, Shohat is expected to warn his colleagues about the negative impact of these proposals on the budget and call on them to take all necessary measures, including imposing coalition discipline on Knesset votes, to preserve the budget framework and the government's budgetary policy.

The following is a partial list of private bills that have passed their first reading:

Law to amend municipalities' orders - reduces municipal tax (arona) payments;

Party financing law - financing for parties running in Knesset elections;

Broadcasting Authority law - elimination of radio and television fees;

Broadcasting Authority law - exemption from television fees for cable subscribers;

Minimum wage law - raising the minimum wage to 50%-60% of the average wage instead of 45% currently;

Education law - Every student entitled to a bagrut certificate will be accepted to university;

Public education law - six-day studies week.

The following are laws that have been enacted since 1993 that began as private bills:

National Insurance Law - raising maternity-leave pay to 100% of wages instead of 75%;

Party financing law - raising the party funding unit by 33%;

Localities law - financing election expenses in local elections.



Shohat: These proposals create a financial burden which state coffers cannot bear.

Trade relations on agenda for talks with Jordan

JOSE ROSENFELD

ISRAEL and Jordan are expected to discuss trade relations for the first time at the talks on the Jordanian side of the Dead Sea on Wednesday and Thursday, the Treasury reported yesterday.

During the previous trilateral talks which took place in Washington, Jordan only discussed trade relations with Judea and Samaria.

Although Jordan's trade status with Israel is that of a country at war, it will be treated during negotiations as a "third country" trading partner, the status given to countries trading

with Israel that have not signed a trade agreement.

Treasury officials noted that instead of first establishing diplomatic relations followed by a trade agreement, they will build on economic cooperation between the countries that will lead to the establishment of diplomatic relations.

Following the normalization of

economic relations, officials expect a peace agreement will be signed, together with a trade agreement.

In view of the economic agreement between Israel and the PLO, Treasury officials are expecting a meeting between the Palestinians, the Jordanians and the Israelis to take place soon to discuss the issues of common interest to the three sides.

The discussions will be split into three groups - trade and banking; civilian aviation; and projects and operation, including tourism, transportation, parks and energy.

Petition: Ministry illegally subsidizing fodder

FOUR edible oil companies and Dagesh Foreign Trade filed a petition yesterday against the Finance Ministry for its policy of subsidizing shipments of non-seed animal fodder imported on US ships through shipping company Amiga International.

The appeal follows an agreement signed with the US, in which the government obligated itself to purchase seeds from the US at a certain minimum quantity and carry at least half via American ships.

The cost of shipping on the (American) boats is higher than shipping via other carriers.

For this reason, the ministry decided to subsidize transport of this type, as long as it is related to seeds of various types.

As a result, from time to time tender offers are advertised in which bidders participating in the offer are requested to cite, as part of the bid, the amount of remuneration required per ton of seed shipped on US boats.

The appeal claimed the oil companies (Teh-Beth, Shemen, Ez Hazayit and Oliver) were prevented from participating in the tender, although Dagesh Foreign Trade was permitted to do so.

This was after it was made clear to them that, aside from seeds, subsidies would not be granted on any other kind of merchandise.

The appellants said Amiga, which won the tender offer, is transporting oil-cake on the ships, a powdered product created after oil is pressed out of the seeds used as raw material by the agricultural sector.

This material, which according to the appeal has a market demand here of about 30 tons per month, can be used as high-quality animal fodder by the agricultural sector.

The appellants claim the subsidy of oil-cake signifies a violation of the tender. They are requesting that the ministry advertise a separate bid for a tender on this matter, if it is interested in subsidizing imports of oil-cake.

(Itm)

Businessmen criticize distribution of mutual funds

RACHEL NEIMAN

THE Chamber of Commerce yesterday criticized the distribution of mutual funds in the private sector.

The group said there is a conflict of interest which exists among bank investment advisers, and there is unfair competition between private and bank funds.

"[Bank] investment counselors continue to market mainly their bank's own funds as a first choice," the statement said, which went on to criticize the system for making it difficult for clients to buy other bank funds through their own bank.

Instead of dispensing advice, the banks were accused of "marketing," done not out of professional know-how but to further the bank's interests.

"We suggest solving this problem by obligating bank investment counselors to present a chart listing returns on all funds available on the market in order to allow clients to make a fair comparison," the group said.

"The chart would be prepared by a registered body, the selection process for which would be according to uniform criteria... determined in advance."

As to the second charge, the chamber protested unfair competition, which created disparities of up to 2.25 percent between private and public funds.

It suggested that commission on purchases be determined according to forecast.

Space in new Rosh Ha'ayin industrial park sells for less than 50% of price in central region

REAL ESTATE ROUNDUP

GALIT LIPKIS BECK

DEVELOPERS of the Park Cible Rosh Ha'ayin complex are marketing space in the industrial park for about \$6.5 per square meter, compared with \$15 to \$17 per square meter for high tech space in the central region.

The 31,000 sq.m. project is situated on 23 dunams in the new industrial zone in Rosh Ha'ayin.

The park is a joint development of Cible Israel, a subsidiary of the French Cible, which has developed over a million square meters of industrial, commercial and residential properties in Europe; and Granite Hacamel Properties, a subsidiary of Granite Hacamel Investments, which is traded on the Tel Aviv Stock Exchange.

The park includes two buildings designed for warehousing, industry or wholesale sales, and two buildings intended for offices and high technology companies.

The park also includes a service building that includes restaurant, banking, postal and maintenance facilities.

The project developers said the park offers heavy vehicle access to 70 percent of the buildings, covered loading zones, raised loading bays, private yards and separate entrances to the office section of each warehouse unit.

Africa Israel has sold 24 cottages available in the Savionel Yam development in Kiryat Yam.

The Savionel Yam development will consist of a total of 1,400 residential units, of which 1,000 will be situated in 12-floor apartment blocks.

In addition, the development will include 400 cottages of 148 sq.m. to 167 sq.m. The price of a cottage varies from \$185,000 to \$220,000.

UMI, Hamitrah and Kardoon Real Estate, a member of the Kardoon Investment Group, are scheduled to start digging and construction work of UMI basement in October.

The 10,000-sq.m. basement is part of the UMI House, which will be constructed at a total investment of \$40m. UMI plans to occupy the basement with a storeroom and service center.

UMI House will contain 18,000 sq.m. of commercial

floors and 18,000 sq.m. of offices included in nine floors. In addition, the building will contain a parking lot for 900 vehicles and a health club.

Dan Dior Naeh, the developer of the Givat Narkish residential development in Tel Mond, is offering eight single storey units.

The 87 sq.m. units are each situated on a 225-sq.m. plot. Purchasers of the cottages have an option to add a second floor of 50 sq.m. and also have an option to construct a 12-sq.m. roof floor.

The cost of a cottage is \$150,000, including Vat and development.

Danya - Cebus Construction, a subsidiary of Africa Israel Investments, reported a backlog of orders increased to NIS 650m. at the end of June compared with NIS 185m. in the corresponding period last year.

The company recently started construction of a 45,000 sq.m. industrial building in Rehovot.

The project, which will be situated on 30 dunams, will include a building offering 60 to 3,000 sq.m. of space for rent.

The project is designed to offer parking space for 700 vehicles.

In addition, Danya is constructing industrial buildings near Gedera and a housing development of 160 units, north of Givat Shmuel.

About a month ago, the company won a tender to construct 126 housing units in Rishon LeZion. The NIS 35m. development consists of 42 cottages and 84 apartments.

Solomon Construction has won a Housing Ministry contract to construct 144 housing units in Beit Shemesh. The company predicted profits from the sale of the units to reach NIS 33m. Solomon expects to complete construction within two years.

Amidar - National Co. for Immigrant Housing, completed last year with an operating profit of NIS 3.7m. after 10 years of successive losses.

Electronics for Imaging posts 61% rise in net profits

RACHEL NEIMAN

ELECTRONICS for Imaging has announced a 61 percent rise in second quarter net profits to \$4.5 million

from \$2.8m. in the same period last year. Per share income jumped to \$0.36 from \$0.23 in the same period last year.

"We are pleased with the company performance in the second quarter of 1994," said CEO Efi Aza. He added that sales of the recently launched Fiery 1501 were strong across all distribution channels.

The company's products connect color copiers with computer networks for use in short-run color printing. EFI announced last week that a server unit designed for Ricoh had recently been added to the company's OEM customer list.

The company said the product "should open up one of the largest Japanese distribution operations... as a new channel."

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Item	Tender No.	Description	Quantity	Add. Opt.
1.1	1108/94	UIC-54 & U-50 Type Rails	12,500 Tons	100%
1.2	1109/94	Turnouts with Manganese Frogs	61Pcs	100%

- Requested start of delivery - as soon as possible.
- Preliminary Conditions
- Manufacturers must have proven capacity and past experience in the manufacture and supply of the above-mentioned equipment, and must demonstrate the ability to supply the specified equipment on time and according to the agreed terms and conditions.
- Manufacturers must also be approved for ISO9001/9002 (or equivalent) standard or be listed for the same.
- Tender documentation and specifications of each tender are available upon payment of NIS 5850 (to the order of the P.R.A.) including VAT, at the address hereinafter. All the forms and proposals must be submitted in English.
- The P.R.A. is not obligated to purchase any equipment which is offered and may, at any time, revise or cancel its request as to the type and quantity of the equipment it wishes to purchase. Further, the P.R.A. is not obligated to purchase the lowest priced equipment which might be offered.
- The P.R.A. reserves the right to proceed with or discontinue negotiations with any or all potential manufacturers, as specified in the Tender documentation. Prior to the selection of the winner, the P.R.A. will take into consideration its satisfaction with the fulfillment of its past contracts with the supplier.
- The last date to submit the proposals is: 31/8/94 at 1500 hours.
- The address for the receipt of the Tender Documentation and for submitting of the proposals is: Ports and Railways Authority - Israel
Purchasing Division
74 Petach Tikva Road
11th Floor, Room 1125
Tel Aviv 61201, Israel
- Proposals by fax will not be accepted.

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ISRAEL MONEY MARKETS

Currency (foreign currency deposit rates) (18.7.94)	3 MONTHS	6 MONTHS	12 MONTHS
Dollar (deposit bank)	4.125	4.625	5.125
U.S. dollar (250,000)	3.500	3.875	4.500
Pound sterling (250,000)	3.575	3.875	4.500
German mark (DM 250,000)	3.125	3.500	3.875
Swiss franc (SF 200,000)	0.500	0.500	0.750
Yen (10 million yen)	0.500	0.500	0.750

(Rates vary higher or lower than indicated according to deposit)

Shekel Foreign Exchange Rates* (15.7.94)

Currency	Buy	Sell	Banknotes	Buy	Sell	Rep. Rates*
U.S. dollar	3.5310	3.5780	2.50	3.077	3.0070	3.0070
German mark	1.3228	1.3490	1.00	1.381	1.3576	1.3576
French franc	4.8553	4.7299	0.50	4.79	4.8229	4.8229
Japanese yen (100)	0.0080	0.0078	0.50	0.54	0.55	0.5546
British pound	3.0429	3.0588	2.00	3.13	3.0826	3.0826
Italian lire (1000)	1.7121	1.7279	1.00	1.76	1.7282	1.7282
Spanish peseta (100)	2.5781	2.5092	2.50	2.34	2.2988	2.2988
Swedish krona	0.3954	0.4010	0.50	0.45	0.4421	0.4421
Norwegian krona	0.4355	0.4448	0.50	0.43	0.4321	0.4321
Danish krone	0.4887	0.4856	0.48	0.48	0.48	0.48
Portuguese escudo	0.0078	0.0078	0.57	0.57	0.57	0.57
Canadian dollar	2.1618	2.1680	2.12	2.22	2.1758	2.1758
Australian dollar	2.1970	2.2280	2.13	2.22	2.2145	2.2145
S. African rand	0.8143	0.8258	0.54	0.76	0.8207	0.8207
Belgian franc (10)	0.0028	0.0040	0.52	0.58	0.5408	0.5408
Austrian schilling (10)	2.7311	2.7698	2.68	2.81	2.7643	2.7643
Indian Rupee (1000)	1.9381	1.9555	1.50	2.00	1.9450	1.9450
Jordanian dinar	—	—	0.77	0.81	0.8122	0.8122
Egyptian pound	—	—	0.77	0.81	0.8122	0.8122
ECU	3.6717	3.7255	—	—	—	—
Irish punt	4.2655	4.2653	4.48	4.76	4.6342	4.6342
Spanish peseta (100)	2.2294	2.2622	2.26	2.42	2.2494	2.2494

* These rates vary according to bank. ** Bank of Israel.

SOURCE: BANK LEUM

Jerusalem District Electricity Co. Ltd. Tender 17/94

Live Line Rods and Adapters

Bids are invited for the supply of Live Line Rods and Adapters, as detailed in the tender documents.

A copy of the specifications and conditions of tender can be obtained from the Secretary's Office, 15 Salah e-Din Street, East Jerusalem, Tel. 282335/67, until July 25, 1994.

Bids should be submitted not later than 12 noon on August 1, 1994.

Jerusalem District Electricity Co. Ltd. Tender 18/94

PVC Power Cables

Bids are invited for the supply of PVC Power Cables, as detailed in the tender documents.

A copy of the specifications and conditions of tender can be obtained from the Chief Secretary's Office, 15 Salah e-Din Street, East Jerusalem, Tel. 282335/67, until July 25, 1994.

Bids should be submitted not later than 12 noon on August 1, 1994.

Key Representative Rates	
US dollar ...NIS 3.0070	Change
SterlingNIS 4.6929	---
MarkNIS 1.9376	---

US, EC reach settlement with Microsoft

WASHINGTON (Reuters) - Microsoft Corporation has agreed to end unlawful monopolistic practices it allegedly used in becoming the world's largest and most powerful computer software firm, the US Justice Department said over the weekend.

In addition it announced that the European Commission, which also has been investigating Microsoft since mid-1993, reached a settlement with the company with essentially the same terms.

The Justice Department charged in a civil antitrust lawsuit that Microsoft had used unfair contracts that choked off competition and preserved its monopoly position.

Microsoft agreed to settle the charges with a consent decree that will prohibit the company from engaging in the monopolistic practices in the future, the department said.

"Microsoft is an American success story, but there is no excuse for any company to try to cement its success through unlawful means, as Microsoft has done with its contracting practices," US Assistant Attorney General Anne Bingaman said.

"This is exactly what has been needed for years and years in the software industry," she said in announcing the settlement that capped more than four-year federal investigation.

At a separate news conference, Microsoft denied that it ever engaged in illegal monopolistic practices.

The company said it cooperated fully in the investigations and added it agreed to the settlement so it could focus on future business.

"We have done nothing to violate antitrust laws in the United States or Europe," Bill Neukom, Microsoft's senior vice president for law told reporters. "We don't believe we've ever had a monopoly."

He said the settlement would not affect Microsoft's revenues from computer makers.

"This settlement agreement allows us to allay the concerns of the two governments without sacrificing our ability to meet the needs of our customers," he said, referring to the US government and the European Commission.

Microsoft, which makes the MS-DOS and Windows operating systems used in more than 120 million personal computers, was accused of building a barricade of exclusivity and unreasonably restrictive licensing agreements.

Microsoft consequently was able to deny rivals an opportunity to develop competing products, the lawsuit charged.

"Microsoft's unfair contracting practices have denied other US companies a fair chance to compete, deprived consumers of an effective choice among competing PC operating systems and slowed innovation," US Attorney General Janet Reno said.

She said the settlement "levels the playing field and opens the door for competition."

Justice Department officials disclosed that the US had been cooperating with the European Commission over the Microsoft investigation since October.

They said the US and European Commission had secret negotiations with Microsoft officials, first in Brussels during the July 4 week and then last week at the Justice Department.

They said the Justice Department and the European Commission had been prepared to go to court Friday and file a lawsuit accusing Microsoft of violating the antitrust laws, but the company finally agreed to a settlement.

Federal Reserve tugged in many directions on rates

WASHINGTON (Reuters) - People tugging on the sleeve of Federal Reserve Board Chairman Alan Greenspan want him to go in different directions.

The politician is saying: "Leave interest rates alone, because I need to be re-elected in November."

The currency trader is saying: "Push them up again to prop up the sagging dollar."

The businessman says: "Don't do it, because I'm finally making more profits."

As for Greenspan, unofficially known as The Second Most Powerful Man in America next to President Clinton? He says the country is experiencing "ideal" economic times.

"The US economy has recently been experiencing the ideal combination of rising activity, falling unemployment and slowing inflation," Greenspan told a bipartisan commission on government spending and tax reform Friday.

"But we cannot let this good behavior lull us into neglecting the underlying problems of our economy," he added, typically couching his optimism.

It helps set the stage for Greenspan's appearances last week before the Senate banking committee and a House banking subcommittee to deliver his semi-annual "Humphrey-Hawkins report" on the economy.

If Clinton has the power to launch missiles, then Greenspan can trigger explosions throughout global financial markets with his words, as the central banker wielding authority to set monetary policy for the world's largest economy.

Four times in 1994 the Fed has boosted interest rates in a bid to sustain the US expansion, raising the Federal Funds rate a total 1 1/4 points to 4.25 percent and the discount rate to 3.5%.

Yet analysts say the economy's direction is murky enough that it is hard to measure whether interest rates



Alan Greenspan: US experiencing 'ideal' economic times. (AP) rises so far have corked the inflation genie or if and when the central bank may administer another dose of bitter medicine.

Government reports issued last week showed prices at the producer and consumer levels either flat or rising only modestly in June, a balm

for jittery financial markets.

Industrial output increased for a 13th straight month in June, the Fed said, but only because hot weather boosted electricity generation for air conditioning, so there was little worry there of an overheating economy.

But nagging doubts evidently remain.

"In all the reports, there's enough ambiguity so that it's difficult to get a sense of how much the economy is slowing and if it is slowing enough to head off more Fed action," said economist Daryl Delano of Cabners Economics Inc. in Newton, Massachusetts.

"Everybody now is watching world oil prices but I don't think there's enough happening on the domestic front to justify another move up in interest rates in the short term," Delano said.

The White House last week forecast moderate but steady economic growth with subdued inflation for the next five years, predicting 3.6% growth in national goods and services output this year compared with 3% last year.

That sounded like a prescription for no more, or at least very modest, interest-rate rises. Business was prospering, with record second-quarter earnings at Chrysler Corp. and big gains for corporate titans like Philip Morris Companies.

If there was a skunk at the garden party, it likely was the beleaguered dollar that remains under pressure against Japan's yen and Germany's mark. So Treasury Secretary Lloyd Bentsen pledged the administration's cooperation - admittedly of an unspecified nature - to strengthen it.

Analysts said that could be taken as a signal that the White House would be tolerant of another small round of interest rate rises before congressional elections in November, if it was warranted by emerging inflation.

However, that didn't mean the administration wants more rises.

British interest rates expected to rise in attempt at preventing another boom-bust cycle

LONDON (Reuters) - British interest rates will rise by up to three percentage points within the next two years as the government tightens its monetary reins to curb growth and avoid another boom-bust economic cycle, analysts said.

Forecasts vary but many economists believe the 5.25 percent British base rate must start to rise early in 1995 and settle at between 7% and 8% by the end of 1996 - which would be a neutral level for a slow, sustainable recovery.

"I think British monetary policy is not neutral now," Morgan Stanley economist Kevin Gardiner said.

"I think monetary policy is still very loose - for me a neutral stance in Britain, provided our exchange rate stays where it is, would be a base rate in the 7% to 8% region," Gardiner said.

Economists who share this view base their estimate on assumptions that real interest rates, stripped of inflation, will hover at around 4% while inflation slowly creeps up to between 3.5% to 4% from 2.5% now.

British base rates are at their lowest level since 1972, but averaged a punishing 11% in the past 12 years, mainly because the government was

forced to take drastic action in the late 1980's to curb runaway inflation.

Interest rates were jacked up to 15% as inflation hit a crippling 10% at the height of the late 1980s boom. Inflation averaged between 5% and 6% in that decade.

Although monetary policy must inevitably be tightened again, most economists are confident it will not be as drastic because they believe the government will be able to keep underlying inflation within its 1% to 4% target range.

This will coincide with sustained growth of between 2.5% and 3.5% - only modestly above the 2.25% trend growth seen during the past 40 years, they say.

These views are backed by evidence British consumers remain cautious in the face of steep tax increases in both fiscal 1994/5 and 1995/6 while wary retailers keep prices low.

So far British manufacturers have squeezed profit margins rather than pass on rising costs of fuel and raw materials. The housing market also remains subdued, its recovery damped by rising fixed mortgage rates fueled by high bond yields.

"We see the authorities tightening [monetary policy] at the end of

1995," Morgan Grenfell economist Giam Barr said.

"Once they start they will tighten quickly and we see interest rates rising to between 7.5% and 8% over the next three years - this would be a neutral level," he said.

Another reason why British rates have to rise soon is that monetary policy is considerably looser and thus more stimulating for the economy than implied by the 5.25% base rate, S.G. Warburg economist Darren Winder said.

Not only were base rates slashed to nearly half the 10% level seen prior to Britain's withdrawal from the European Exchange Rate Mechanism in September 1992, sterling's trade-weighted index has also plunged since, he said.

The trade-weighted index showing the pound's relative value against a basket of currencies has been stable this year but its 14% fall since September 1992 equates roughly to another three point decline in base rates, analysts say.

Winder - who believes base rates will start rising at the end of 1994 and later settle at 7% to 8% - said this meant Britain's effective interest rate is 2.25%.

OPEC not giving relief over Nigeria

DUBAI (Reuters) - OPEC's Gulf members, often the most willing to put a damper on oil price rises, appeared yesterday to be content to let the oil market fret about possible reduced supply due to unrest in Nigeria.

Gulf sources familiar with OPEC thinking said they saw no need for near-term action, and if there were to be output increases to offset loss of supply from Nigeria they would be coordinated through OPEC rather than in a production free-for-all.

"So far there is nothing in the picture that would call for action," Kuwaiti Oil Minister Abdulmohsen Mujid said. "Should an urgent need occur, OPEC countries, in my belief, would meet to discuss the situation. Kuwait will not take a move alone."

Nigerian oil industry workers are striking to demand that military ruler General Sani Abacha restore democracy and release opposition leader Moshood Abiola.

Nigeria's exports of some 1.6 million barrels per day (bpd) have yet to be affected, but world prices have risen on the fear that they might be hit.

Gulf countries have a majority of global oil reserves and some, like Kuwait and Saudi Arabia, have historically been keen to avoid too high a price in order to preserve long-term demand.

But they appeared to be reasoning that some price strength now would help make up for painful price weakness earlier in the year that seriously undermined revenues of governments in the region.

One Gulf source familiar with OPEC (Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries) said it was too early to speculate what would happen regarding Nigeria.

But even if exports were cut by more than half this would probably not result in an actual shortage of crude.

He said if exports were cut by as much as one million bpd in the third quarter, that would merely eliminate predicted building up of stocks.

"There's nothing to indicate there will be a shortage," he said. "It will create pressure [in the event of one million bpd being cut]. It will be tight but without any shortage."

He differentiated the current situation from the 1990 oil crisis caused when Iraq's invasion of Kuwait eliminated both countries' total output of more than 4.5 million bpd for what appeared would be a long time.

Within a month of the invasion OPEC met and agreed to allow members to boost output to meet the shortfall.

But even if prices did rise too far and for too long because of Nigeria, Gulf countries - the main players with spare capacity to boost output - would not act on their own.

OPEC members appeared not to want to sully the organization's improved track record of adhering to quotas.

"Anything that's going to be done is going to be done through OPEC," the Gulf source said.

Prices for the world benchmark Brent crude oil ended last week around the strongest for the year. September futures closed at \$17.89 a barrel, compared with prices below \$13 in February.

German recovery said strengthening

BONN (Reuters) - Germany is enjoying a strengthening economic recovery in both east and west, which will gain pace in the second half of the year, the government said yesterday.

West Germany's gross domestic product in the second quarter was likely to be up appreciably from the first three months and from the year

earlier, the economics ministry said in its July economic report.

Independent economists, by contrast, have predicted a slowdown in west German growth in the second quarter from the 2.1 percent rise in the first three months.

The worldwide rise in bond yields

and the weakening of the dollar had not harmed the economy so far, the report said.

Global economic revival and a rise in corporate earnings resulting from rationalization and moderate wage deals would enable the recovery to strengthen further in the second half.

Coffee futures skyrocket to highest levels since '86

It has been eight years since coffee futures have traded at the levels that were seen last week on both the London and New York bourses.

The active September contract on the New York Coffee, Sugar and Cocoa Exchange reached a value just two dollars shy of the previous high reached early in 1986.

Up until the end of June, the New York September contract was simply unable to break through what, up until then, was thought to be impenetrable resistance at \$1.50 per pound.

In fact, as of June 26, the life of contract high was posted at \$1.42 cents per pound.

Pressuring the market at that point

were both the sentiment that roasters were comfortable with their inventory levels, and the perception that Brazil was something less than unwavering in its commitment to the export retention scheme.

On June 27, however, news of the first Brazilian winter frost hit the market.

This drove the September contract in New York up over 25 percent in value to over \$2.00 per pound. This corresponded to a high value of the London contract of \$3,300 per ton, up from \$2,255 per ton.

From those levels on, both exchanges then followed a bout of profit-taking from commodity fund managers. In addition, it now seems evident that from those highs a number of speculative short positions were initiated.

Unanticipated by this new short interest, however, was the news of the second frost to hit Brazil, which broke at the start of last week.

Monday's session saw the market gap open, and by Wednesday the September contract in London reached an 8.5-year peak of \$4,085

per tonne. In New York, the September topped out at \$2.74 per pound.

Propelling the market higher were roasters now uncomfortable with their inventory levels in this new price environment, and the Brazilian government's decision to suspend all exports while it assesses the frost damage to next year's crop.

Indeed, there is still doubt in the market when the release of stocks will be resumed.

Technically, the market is bound to test \$2.76, with the next target \$3.75, the all-time high reached in 1976.

Courtesy Daniel Halfon, CommStock Trading Ltd.

COMMODITY ROUNDUP

US Justice Department supports ATT-McCaw merger

WASHINGTON (Reuters) - The US Justice Department said over the weekend that it has reached a settlement clearing the way for the \$12.6 billion merger of AT&T Corp. and McCaw Cellular Communications Inc. in what would create a telecommunications powerhouse.

The department agreed to allow the deal as long as McCaw provides competing long-distance carriers with equal access to its cellular systems and AT&T adopts procedures ensuring that its cellular equipment customers will not be put at a disadvantage.

The merger of the world's largest telephone and cellular phone companies was announced last August.

ATT has said it expects to complete

the deal by the end of September. The Justice Department also said it would support AT&T's request for an exemption from the 1982 landmark judicial order that led to the breakup of AT&T and created the seven regional Bell telephone companies.

US District Court Judge Harold Greene, who has long presided over the AT&T case, must rule on whether to adopt the Justice Department's position and approve the deal.

He has scheduled a hearing for Thursday and is expected to rule by September.

The Justice Department's approval means the deal has cleared a big hurdle.

"Today we take a major step toward bringing the benefits of compe-

tion to millions of consumers of cellular telephone service, one of the fastest growing segments of the telecommunications industry," US Assistant Attorney General Anne Bingaman said in announcing the settlement.

The proposed settlement establishes procedures to prevent AT&T and McCaw from misusing confidential information obtained from AT&T's equipment customers or McCaw's equipment suppliers.

It also ensures that AT&T's customers that compete with McCaw will continue to have access to necessary products or services supplied by AT&T and that AT&T will not interfere with its customers' ability to change equipment suppliers.

If AT&T fails to meet these obligations, the Justice Department could require it to buy cellular equipment back from its cellular service providers or customers, such as the regional Bell firms.

Lastly, the settlement requires certain separations of personnel between AT&T and McCaw, including marketing and development staff.

The Justice Department last month reached a similar agreement allowing British Telecommunications Plc to proceed with its plan to purchase a 20 percent stake in MCI Communications Corp.

British Telecom is investing \$4.3 billion in the second-largest US provider of long distance telephone services as part of a global alliance.

The Tel Aviv Stock Exchange was closed yesterday due to Tisha be'Av.

Ports & Railways Authority

Head Office

NOTICE OF PROPOSED PURCHASES

1. The Ports and Railways Authority - Israel (P.R.A.), in accordance with its obligations with regard to tendering procedures under the International Agreement on Government Procurement, GATT, wishes to obtain quotations for the supply of the following equipment:

Item	Tender No.	Description	Quantity	Addl. Opt.
1.1	7521/042	Container Terminal Chassis	87	100

- Requested delivery - as soon as possible.
- Preliminary Conditions**
- Manufacturers must have proven capacity and past experience in the manufacture and supply of the above-mentioned equipment; and must demonstrate the ability to supply the specified equipment on time and according to the agreed terms and conditions.
- Foreign manufacturers must be approved for ISO9001/9002 (or equivalent) standard or be listed for the same.
- Local manufacturers must have an Israel Ministry of Transport license for manufacturing trailers.
- Tender documentation and specifications of each tender are available upon payment of NIS 8500 (to the order of the P.R.A.) including VAT, at the address hereinafter. All the forms and proposals must be submitted in English.
- The P.R.A. is not obligated to purchase any equipment which is offered and may, at any time, revise or cancel its request as to the type and quantity of the equipment it wishes to purchase. Further, the P.R.A. is not obligated to purchase the lowest priced equipment which might be offered by any potential manufacturer.
- The P.R.A. reserves the right to proceed with or discontinue negotiations with any or all potential manufacturers, as specified in the Tender documentation.
- The last date to submit the proposals is: 31/8/94 at 1500 hours.
- The address for the receipt of the Tender Documentation and for submitting of the proposals is: Ports and Railways Authority - Israel
Purchasing Division
74 Petach Tikva Road
11th Floor, Room 1125
Tel Aviv 61201, Israel
- Proposals by fax will not be accepted.

Sorensen first in 14th stage

MONTPELLIER (AP) — Miguel Indurain continued to dominate the Tour de France as another rival dropped out before the 14th stage which was won by Dane Rolf Sorensen yesterday.

Sorensen's triumph was the second Danish victory in a row after Bjarne Riis won Saturday.

Sorensen captured the stage from Castres to Montpellier, 202 kilometers. He beat Neil Stephens of Australia in the final sprint as the two broke away from a small group in the final 10 km.

Gianni Bugno of Italy became the latest dropout of the Tour de France when he failed to start the 14th stage. He was among more than 20 riders who stopped competing as the heatwave continued with temperatures nearly 40°C in southern France.

Greek hoopsters favored in youth championships

JOEL GORDIN

ISRAEL will open the 16th European Basketball Championships for Junior Men against favorites Greece at Yad Eliyahu tonight.

In 1992, Israel placed fifth and "any result better than this will be a step upwards," said coach Arif Shebak. Israel has a shortage of good, tall players and much will depend on the form of the captain, Maccabi Tel Aviv's 2.04m. Viki Revach. "A large home crowd will also help us," Shebak emphasized.

The 12 top youth (under-18) teams will be divided into two groups. Group A is made up of Croatia, Ukraine, Spain, Russia, Turkey and France while Group B includes Israel, Greece, Italy, Germany, Lithuania and Slovenia. Each team will play the others in the group and the top two finishers in each group will meet in the semifinals.

The top five teams will qualify for the world youth championships in Athens next summer. The opening ceremony will be held at 9 tonight followed by an Israel-Greece clash. Israel's other opponents are: Tuesday, Slovenia; Wednesday, Italy; Thursday, Lithuania; Friday, Germany. Saturday will be a rest day and the playoffs will begin on Sunday. Admission is free for the first week of play.

Sweden takes 3rd place



PASADENA (Reuters) — Tomas Brodin inspired Sweden to a crushing 4-0 victory over Bulgaria to claim third place in the World Cup on Saturday.

Three moments of magic from Brodin ripped the heart out of Bulgaria as the Swedes raced to a 4-0 half-time lead, three of their goals coming in a nine-minute period.

Despite fielding a team weakened by suspensions and the absence of star striker Martin Dahlin, Sweden dominated for much of the match.

Brodin, the outstanding Parma attacking midfielder, opened the scoring with his third goal of the tournament — a header in the eighth minute from a superb cross by Klas Ingesson.

Haakan Mild, playing only because captain Jonas Thern was suspended, added the second goal and his first of the tournament in the 30th minute when Brodin took Bulgaria completely by surprise with a deft free-kick as he picked himself up from a foul.

Seven minutes later Brodin sent an immaculate long ball from inside his own half over the defense for Henrik Larsson who ran around goalkeeper Borislav Mihalov and slotted the ball home.

Two minutes later Kennet Andersson scored his fifth goal of the finals.



SMALL CONSOLATION — Sweden's national team — (from left) Kennet Andersson, Patrik Andersson, coach Tommy Svensson (partially hidden) and Hakan Mild — celebrates after clinching third place. Bulgaria's Zlatko Ivanov (r) looks on dejectedly. (AP)

Salisbury has Middlesex in a spin



LONDON (Reuters) — Sussex leg-spinner Ian Salisbury snapped up his season's best of six for 55 to topple champions Middlesex on Saturday and send a timely reminder to England's cricket selectors.

Salisbury, 12th man for the third and final test against New Zealand at Old Trafford earlier this month, is seeking a place in England's team for the first test against South Africa at Lord's starting next Thursday.

The wrist spinner bowled Sussex to victory by 148 runs with a day to spare in their county championship match at Arundel as he destroyed the Middlesex middle and late order.

Only opener Mike Roseberry (76), Mark Ramprakash (37) and Keith Brown (45 not out) provided sustained resistance for the title holders who, set 380 to win, fell for 231 to suffer their first championship defeat of the season.

Another England slow bowler, Hampshire off-spinner Shaun Udal, spun his county to victory over Gloucestershire by 165 runs with more than a day to spare at Portsmouth.

Udal claimed five for 46 as Gloucestershire, set 281 to win, collapsed for the second time in the match. They were routed for 115, handing Hampshire their first home victory for two years and two months.

Leaders Surrey are facing defeat against Warwickshire at Guildford where they ended the third day of the four-day match on 122 for five in pursuit of 503 for victory.

Courier gives US victory over Dutch after Sampras loss

ROTTERDAM, Netherlands (AP) — Playing at the top of his game, Jim Courier clinched a Davis Cup semifinal place for the US yesterday with a 6-3, 6-4, 4-6, 6-1 victory over Jacco Eltingh of the Netherlands.

Earlier in the day, Richard Krajicek shocked an exhausted-looking Pete Sampras 2-6, 7-5, 7-6(7-5), 7-5 to tie the quarterfinal match at two rubbers all.

The US looked to have the tie sewn up Friday after dominating straight-sets singles wins by Sampras and Courier.

But Eltingh and Paul Haarhuis beat Americans Richey Reneberg and Jared Palmer in five sets in the doubles match Saturday to keep the Dutch in with an outside chance.

A fiercely partisan 10,000 crowd, watching play on this hard court on a pier in Rotterdam harbor, chanted "boring, boring, boring" after American aces and repeatedly held up play with "the wave."

"The crowd was very hostile," said Sampras after his match, "but that's the way Davis Cup should be, I expected that."

"My return let me down," Sampras, the World No. 1

confessed, "and I didn't have the rhythm on my serve."

The US will now face Sweden in the semifinals on September 23-25. Sweden knocked France out yesterday just hours after French tennis lost one of its Davis Cup masters.

Stefan Edberg put Sweden in the semifinals as he beat Cedric Pioline in the first of yesterday's reverse singles, 6-4, 6-3, 6-1.

In the meaningless second singles, France's Olivier Delaite beat Henrik Holm, 6-4, 6-3 in a match reduced to best of three sets to make the final score 3-2.

Delaite was called to substitute for Arnaud Boetsch, who had to withdraw due to shoulder and hip problems.

Ironically, France lost this year's quarterfinal to Sweden hours after Jean Borotra, one of the famed "Four Musketeers" of French tennis, died.

A minute of silence was held before the start of the day's play.

Borotra led France to six consecutive Davis Cup titles between 1927 and 1932. He was present at 93 in the lockerroom when France won the next time in 1991.

Since then France has gone out in the quarterfinals.

Key outduels Johnson for 14th win

SEATTLE (AP) — Jimmy Key became a 14-game winner and Gerald Williams homered twice to lead the New York Yankees to a 9-3 victory over the Seattle Mariners on Saturday night.

Key (14-2) equaled his season-high with eight strikeouts to beat major league strikeout leader Randy Johnson (10-5). He also defeated the team that ended his 11-game winning streak July 2.

The left-hander went seven innings and allowed only three hits while walking five as the Yankees won their third straight from the Mariners.

Indians 2, White Sox 0

Dennis Martinez won his eighth straight decision, pitching a four-hitter, and visiting Cleveland moved a game ahead in the AL Central.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

East Division	W	L	Pct.	GB
Atlanta	54	24	.692	0
Montreal	54	24	.692	0
Philadelphia	49	29	.625	12.5
New York	42	36	.538	19
Florida	42	36	.538	19.5

Central Division	W	L	Pct.	GB
Cincinnati	51	27	.658	0
Houston	51	27	.658	0
Pittsburgh	48	28	.625	2.5
St. Louis	42	34	.553	8.5
Chicago	38	38	.500	14.5

West Division	W	L	Pct.	GB
Los Angeles	47	34	.580	0
Colorado	45	36	.556	2
San Francisco	42	30	.583	5.5
San Diego	38	36	.513	11.5

Martinez (9-4) allowed single hits in the second, third, sixth and eighth innings in his second shutout of the season. He has not lost since May 11, a span of 12 starts.

Angels 4, Orioles 3

Lee Smith blew another save Saturday night as California rallied for two runs in the bottom of the ninth.

Smith (1-3), brought on to protect a 3-2 lead, gave up a one-out homer to pinch hitter Bo Jackson and an RBI triple to Spike Owen as the Orioles dropped 1.5 games behind New York in the AL East.

Smith blew a ninth-inning lead last Sunday against Oakland and was the losing pitcher in this week's All-Star game. He has blown five saves in 35 opportunities this season.

Athletics 9, Red Sox 0

Rickey Henderson hit his 65th lead-off home run and Scott Brosius had two homers, including a grand slam, for host Oakland.

Ron Darling (9-9) pitched seven shut-out innings to win his fifth straight. He allowed five hits, and three relievers finished up the eight-hit shutout.

SATURDAY'S NL RESULTS:
San Francisco 4, Montreal 2
New York 5, San Diego 4
Philadelphia 10, Los Angeles 6
Houston 7, Pittsburgh 1
Atlanta 2, Texas 5
Chicago 7, Cleveland 2
Colorado 15, St. Louis 4

SATURDAY'S AL RESULTS:
Cleveland 2, Chicago 0
Detroit 3, Milwaukee 2
Detroit 13, Kansas City 7
Texas 4, Toronto 2
California 4, Baltimore 3
New York 9, Seattle 6
Oakland 9, Boston 6

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Giants 4, Expos 2

Barry Bonds hit two homers for the second straight night and visiting San Francisco won its seventh in a row.

Bonds hit solo shots off Ken Hill (13-4) in the fourth and sixth and added an RBI single in the seventh that chased Hill. He has homered 12 times in his last 22 games.

John Burkett (6-7) limited Montreal to a pair of runs on eight hits in 6 2/3 innings. Rod Beck pitched the ninth for his 19th save.

Mets 5, Padres 4

Todd Hundley drove in two runs in a three-run first inning to help rookie Jason Iacono get his first home win.

Jacomo (2-1), a left-hander, allowed two runs and eight hits in six innings.

John Franco gave up two runs in the ninth but struck out Eddie Williams with runners at first and third for the final out and his 20th save.

AMERICAN LEAGUE

East Division

Detroit	39	50	.438	14.5
Toronto				
Central Division				
	W	L	Pct.	GB
Cleveland	63	34	.649	0
Chicago	53	35	.602	10
Kansas City	47	44	.516	18
Minnesota	43	48	.473	22
	42	49	.460	23

West Division	W	L	Pct.	GB
Cleveland	53	34	.608	0
Chicago	53	34	.608	0
Kansas City	47	44	.515	7
Minnesota	43	48	.478	11
Minnesota	41	46	.468	13.5

West Division	W	L	Pct.	GB
Texas	44	48	.479	0
Oakland	40	50	.444	2.5
California	37	53	.409	5.5
Seattle	37	53	.409	5.5

Price tops in British Open

TURNBERRY, Scotland (AP) — Nick Price rolled in a 25-meter eagle putt on the 17th hole yesterday to win a British Open championship that only moments earlier seemed to be in the hands of Jesper Parnevik.

Price, twice a runner-up in the British Open, appeared headed for a second-place finish when Parnevik birdied five holes on the back nine to get to 12-under-par after No. 17.

But the 29-year-old Swede bogeyed the 18th when he mistakenly thought he needed a birdie on the final hole to win. He found the rough twice and missed a 1.7m par putt, giving Price his chance.

Parnevik then watched on television as Price rolled in his long eagle putt, burying his head in his left hand as the ball dropped.

Price then got the par on 18 that eluded Parnevik for a 4-under-par 66 on the day and 12-under-par 268 for the tournament, one stroke better than Parnevik. Watson's determined drive for a record-tying sixth British Open championship ended with consecutive double bogeys at Nos. 8 and 9. He shot a 4-over-par 74 and finished at 4-under 276, eight strokes behind Price.

Fuzzy Zoeller, trying to become one of only nine golfers to win three different major championships, was third at 271.

It was sweet revenge for Price, who twice had a chance to win the world's oldest golf tournament only to finish behind Watson in 1982 and Seve Ballesteros in 1988.

"I waited a long time for this," the 37-year-old native of Zimbabwe said. "I guess 12 years now," since the 1982 loss.

"I've been patient," he said. "In the back of my mind I always thought I would have a chance. I hit some squirrely shots. But I played well when I needed to."

He did it with a round of two bogeys, four birdies and the eagle at 17 that seemed to take forever to get to the hole.

Parnevik might have let his chance slip away when he failed to look at the scoreboard until he got to the 18th green, playing the last hole mistakenly thinking he needed a birdie to win.

"It was a costly mistake," Parnevik said. "I thought I needed a birdie at the last hole. I thought I was one or two behind. The first time I looked was at the 18th. I thought I was chasing someone else. It was just a bad mistake."

It was the second major championship in a row that a golfer played the final hole incorrectly because he failed to look at the scoreboard.

Ernie Els bogeyed the final regulation hole of the US Open at Oakmont last month when he played it thinking he needed a birdie, not seeing that Loren Roberts already had made a bogey.

Lund wins sudden death Caesarea golf championship

STEVE WEIL

PER Lund became the 1994 Bogart men's golf champion by beating Oren Geri in a two-extra-hole sudden death match yesterday at the Caesarea Golf Club.

In the 72-hole matchplay, Lund and Geri both finished at 315. Rutter had the best net score with 301, followed by Basil Kaufman with 305.

36-hole women's Tamar Renshaw 169, Jody Reefe 178. Net — Rina Gilson 147, Carmen

Pischoff 149.
36-hole seniors: Leslie Ben-Amir 159, Des Cohen 165. Net — Izzy Rosenberg 145, Stuart Kocher 146.
36-hole senior seniors: Dennis Goldstein 155, Net — Max Miller 159.

18-hole Friday only: A division (0-20) Net — Maurice Alhadeff 147, Helmut Gali 147, B division (21-30) Net — Amir Simb 149, Tommy Kazezhenstegen 153.

18-hole Friday only: A division (0-20) Net — Tony Krizal 66, Benchi Ben-Alex 71, B division (21-30) Net — Uri Levy 68, Oz Israeli 71. Nine holes only: Net — Yitzhak Yizhaki 34.5, Danny Lev-Ron 30.5

Quality Classifieds

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Five-time Grammy winner Al Jarreau.

(Israel Sun)

Jarreau arrives for two performances

AMERICAN jazz/rock musician Al Jarreau arrived yesterday morning for two performances to be held on tomorrow at Jerusalem's International Convention Center and on Wednesday at Tel Aviv's Mann Auditorium. It is his first visit to Israel.

The 54-year-old, five-time Grammy award winner was originally scheduled to appear last month, but the performances were postponed when his guest keyboard player, Joe Sample, suffered a heart attack.

Sample is resting in a US hospital, Jarreau told a press conference. He is here with his regular eight-man band. "Well, I'm going to take trips here to all the places that Americans want to see," said Jarreau. "One thing's certain - I won't be going to Gaza! I'm impressed at how you deal with

these events - you have to put up with them every day."

Jarreau is probably most widely known for the theme song for the popular TV series *Moonlighting*, which he wrote and which he sings on the show.

When he was asked to compose the theme for the TV pilot with Cybil Shepherd and "this new guy called Bruce Willis," he had no idea the series would be a major hit.

"I had no real notion that the series would be such a success. Now, eight or nine years later, people in Australia and Norway know me because of *Moonlighting*," he said.

Jarreau, who has a Master's degree in rehabilitation, started singing when

he was four years old in his native Milwaukee. In 1968 he packed in his career as a rehabilitation counselor to sing professionally, appearing first in jazz clubs and bars.

He has made 13 records; the latest, *Tenderness*, was released recently. His performances here, he promised, will include an eclectic mix of rock, jazz, and rhythm and blues in the inimitable Jarreau style, which he has no intention of changing.

"Surprisingly, the energy at my performances sometimes resembles rock concerts rather than jazz concerts," he said. "Although no one actually tears my clothes off, my audience is very emotional with me. I am also emotional about performing. You know, it's not that 'jazz cool' atmosphere."

Two Gaza residents arrested for murder of Herzliya man

RAINE MARCUS

SHARON Police and the General Security Service have captured two men suspected of murdering 23-year-old Herzliya resident Shai Shuker, whose body was found in an orange grove near the Triangle village of Tira last February.

One of the suspects is a former collaborator who allegedly committed the murder to regain entrance into a terrorist organization. The other suspect is a member of Hamas.

Three weeks ago, 30-year-old David Mishali was bludgeoned to death in his Tel Aviv apartment by a collaborator living in the area, and police sources said they envisage similar acts may be committed in the future by collaborators wishing to return to their native Gaza. By murdering

Jews, they hope to redeem themselves in the eyes of terror organizations.

Shuker had been strangled, and since he was known as a drug dealer, police thought the motive for the killing was criminal. Drug paraphernalia was also found near his body.

The day before the body was found, the two Gaza residents allegedly met with Shuker at a gas station near Tira, apparently to conduct an illegal deal. They then allegedly took him to a nearby orange grove where they strangled him. The two were remanded over the weekend for 15 days. An Israeli Arab was also arrested on suspicion of assisting the two prior to the murder.

Ambulance driver finds 'dead' judge very much alive

RAINE MARCUS

AN anonymous caller sent an ambulance to Tel Aviv District Court Judge Haim Adar's home yesterday "to collect his body," the second time in several months Adar has been the victim of a morbid practical joke. The caller phoned the private ambulance service late Saturday night saying that Adar had died and requested an ambulance to take the corpse away. But an embarrassed ambulance driver was met by Adar, who answered his front door.

In April, Adar got a phone call to his chambers while presiding in court, saying that his wife had suffered a heart attack and was in Ichilov Hospital.

When he arrived there, his anxious but healthy wife was waiting for him. She, too, had received an anonymous phone call - telling her that he was hospitalized at Ichilov after a heart attack.

Adar was the center of a controversy recently after defense lawyer Yaron Halevy complained of the former's improper behavior in court. Adar even ordered Halevy's arrest.

The Tel Aviv Bar Association filed a complaint with the Justice Ministry, demanding disciplinary action against Adar.

Last month Supreme Court Justice Yitzhak Zamir declined to disqualify Adar from the case involving seven defendants, some of them represented by Halevy, but recommended that he transfer the trial to another judge on his own initiative.

IDF service no longer necessary to obtain special scholarships

BEGINNING with the coming academic year both Arab and Jewish citizens who have not served in the IDF will be eligible for scholarships for pre-university study (*mechina*), Education Minister Amnon Rubinstein decided over the weekend.

The scholarships will be granted based on socioeconomic criteria for students who are at least 20 years old, who are missing at least three matriculation exams.

Arad Festival begins today

AMIR ROZENBLIT

MORE than 110,000 tickets have already been sold to the Arad Festival, which opens this afternoon and ends early Friday morning.

Demand has been particularly heavy for performances by Shlomo Artzi, the joint concert featuring Yehudit Ravitz and Gidi Gov, and shows by Mashina, Aviv Geffen, a salute to Haim Hefer, and four performances taking place at Massada.

David Broza's Massada concert is sold out, so an additional one has been added on Wednesday, but that, too, is quickly selling out. A number of fake tickets have been uncovered by festival organizers.

Some 1,000 artists will give 120 performances at the festival, including singers, musicians, composers, and singing groups. Some NIS 4.3 million have been invested in the festival. Ticket sales are expected to provide revenues of NIS 1.9m., with other income from commercial sales and public groups.

Arad officials are bracing for the arrival of 150,000-200,000 concertgoers, mainly young people. Festival officials warned the visitors not to leave their belongings with "guards" who offer to watch them, but only with individuals approved for this purpose by concert officials. Concertgoers are also advised to bring along warm clothing, since cool temperatures are expected.

This year's festival, the 12th, will get under way today with classic Hebrew songs.

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Government gets five days to explain why Yi'ud members are getting government posts

THE High Court of Justice yesterday issued a show-cause order giving the government five days to explain why it should not refrain from appointing members of the Yi'ud faction as ministers or deputy ministers.

Under the agreement between the coalition and Yi'ud initiated last week, Gonen Segev was to be named energy minister yesterday, and Alex Goldfarb deputy housing minister. On Thursday, however, the court issued a restraining order against the appointments, in response to a petition by the B'tzedek organization and Tsomet Secretary-General Doron Shmueli.

The petition claims that since Yi'ud is a breakaway faction from Tsomet, its members should not be allowed to accept government posts, based on an amendment to the Basic Law: The Knesset, which forbids an MK who splits from his party to serve as a minister or deputy minister during that Knesset.

The government is claiming that this amendment applies only to individual "defectors." Speaking for the government, attorney Nili Arad argued that the law says that three MKs who split from their faction together should be considered a faction like any faction, and not subject to restrictions that do not apply to other Knesset factions.

The petitioners' attorney, Yeshayahu Schneller, argued that the Knesset did not want to totally outlaw faction splits, so as to permit them for ideological reasons. But since it is not possible to fully determine whether a split is ideological or not, no MKs who break away from their faction should be allowed to join the government. The number of MKs who split off should not matter, he said.

Supreme Court President Meir Shamgar and Justice Zvi Tal seemed to support Schneller's arguments, noting during the discussion that the law as interpreted by Arad would

give incentive for an individual wanting to defect from a party to drag along colleagues, giving a new meaning to the mishnaic dictum "acquire a friend."

Meanwhile, the third Yi'ud MK, Esther Salmovitz, who objects to the faction joining the government under the terms initiated last week, has taken her own lawyer and joined the B'tzedek-Shmueli petition against her own faction's entering the government.

Her attorney, David Rotem, objected to the fact that because of her ideological objections to the coalition agreement, his client might be left out in the cold as a one-person faction, unable to run for the next Knesset as part of Tsomet or Yi'ud.

He noted that it was his client, Salmovitz, who was remaining loyal to the Yi'ud platform. It was her colleagues who had changed their minds and were forcing her into joining the coalition, he said. (Iim)

Sister of slain soldier meets Ahmed Tibi

ALON PINKAS

MAZAL Huta, the sister of soldier Ilan Sa'adon, whose body was never found after he was murdered by Hamas five years ago, met yesterday with Dr. Ahmed Tibi, special adviser to PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat, in an attempt to locate her brother's corpse.

Meanwhile, Democratic Arab Party MK Taleb A-Sanaa met with jailed Hamas leader Sheikh Ahmed Yassin. It is believed Yassin either knows who was involved in the kidnapping and murder of Sa'adon in May 1989, or knows activists who know where he was buried, apparently somewhere

in Gaza.

Israel has contended that unless Yassin assists in finding Sa'adon's body, his release will not be considered. Yassin has expressed his willingness to help, but has repeatedly said he does not know the exact details of Sa'adon's whereabouts. A-Sanaa emerged from the meeting with a declaration signed by Yassin, in which he promised to cooperate in the search.

Huta met Tibi in his eastern Jerusalem office.

"I'm sure Dr. Tibi will be able to help us. He promised us he will do his best," she said, after the meeting.

A lawyer accompanying Huta, Amir Avrahami, said that Hamas has not rejected the family's pleas.

"They actually opened the door to help us," he said, adding that in his own meeting with Sheikh Yassin, the Hamas leader said that he will do everything he can to help the family.

After the meeting with Huta, Tibi said, "The family turned to me and I promised to do all I can to help them. If I say any more, it could only harm the efforts."

Pollard's wife encouraged by Liba'i support

LIAT COLLINS

EVERY day that Jonathan Pollard spends in prison is a day too many, Justice Minister David Liba'i told Pollard's wife yesterday.

Esther Zeitz-Pollard arrived here last week to campaign for the immediate release of her husband, who was sentenced to life imprisonment in the US in 1987 for passing on classified documents to Israel.

She described the meeting as "extremely positive," and said Liba'i had encouraged her to do everything possible to free her husband while noting he was also continuing his efforts on Pollard's behalf.

"I was very pleased that Liba'i made a statement of commitment in the name of the government and said he would personally recommend to Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin that he meet with me before his visit to the US [at the end of the week]," Zeitz-Pollard said.

Following yesterday's meeting, Liba'i said, "It's not in my hands. She knows Israel can't release him and she understands and he was found guilty of very serious charges. The decision is up to the US president."

What she wants of the Israeli government is to express her [Zeitz-Pollard's] special concern for her current situation and her hope for immediate action by the US administration which would bring about his freedom."

In an interview last week, Zeitz-Pollard blasted those people who have told the couple to wait for his

parole review in two years, saying that it was simply a "no action" policy.

Zeitz-Pollard said in the interview that her husband wanted the answers to several questions including: why Israeli consuls-general have been told not to see him; why Israel is not taking steps to secure his immediate release; and why the government has not responded to statements by the chairman of the US President's Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board Les Aspin, who characterized Pollard as a traitor, a charge for which he was not tried.

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Supreme Court Notice to the Public

Tours of the Supreme Court Building

For the convenience of the public, there will be changes in tour arrangements during July and August:

- Hours: Sun.-Thur., 8:30 a.m.-2:30 p.m.
- Guided tours in Hebrew at 11:00 a.m., 12 noon and 1:00 p.m.
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 - Children under the age of 7 are not allowed to enter courtrooms while the court is in session, and children from the age of 7 to 12 may enter, only when accompanied by an adult.
- Leaflets explaining the behavior expected inside the building will be distributed at the entrance.
- The number of parking spaces in front of the building is limited and visitors are requested to use the rear parking lot.
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